# Daily Report
Central Eurasia

*FBIS-SOV-95-184* *22 September 1995*

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**NOTICE:** An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.


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## Key Developments

### 'Pamfilova-Gurov-Lysenko' Hold News Conference

*MM2109184695 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 1*

[Report by Olga Solomonova: "Trio Involving Pamfilova"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The "Pamfilova-Gurov-Lysenko" election bloc has held a news conference. Journalists were immediately requested not to confuse State Duma Deputy Vladimir Lysenko, leader of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, with his namesake the Russian nationalist who recently caused a notorious scuffle inside the State Duma.

The election platform of the bloc, which includes the "Union of Young Republicans" and the Russian Committee of Soldiers' Mothers, removes all suspicions that this electoral association is aggressive. Its main aim is to create a social security system for Russian citizens. In the opinion of participants in the news conference, this can be done through a strong social policy which helps to advance the reforms, support science, education, and culture, and solve ecological and medical problems.

The bloc pledges to defend freedom of speech, pursue a well-thought-out regional policy, develop self-government, and, of course, fight crime.

### Trio-Led Bloc Embarks on Duma Election Race

*LD2109134695 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1320 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Natalya Panshina]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — Still another electoral bloc added today to Russia's plethora of political groups embarking on contest for seats in the State Duma, or the lower house of parliament, which is to be elected on December 17.

The birth of the bloc was declared today at the second conference of the Party of Consolidation.

The party's chairman is Aleksandr Tikhonov.

On top of the bloc's nationwide list of candidates are Tikhonov himself, Aleksey Tupolev, chief designer of the Tupolev aicraft design bureau, and Viktor Tikhonov, chief coach of the Army Central Sport Club (TsSKA).

The fresh bloc has been named after its leaders, Tikhonov-Tupolev-Tikhonov.

Apart from Party of Consolidation, the bloc includes the League of Cooperators and Entrepreneurs and the Russian Charity House.

Party of Consolidation was set up in 1992. Its leaders contend it has a membership of 20,000.

The bloc's leaders hope to clear the five per cent hurdle which is the requirement for a bloc to be placed on the ballot.

### Baltin Runs for Duma To Resolve 'Fleet Problem'

*AU2209102795 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 19 Sep 95 p 6*

[Unattributed report from Simferopol: "'For Motherland' and for Baltin...."]

[FBIS Translated Text] Black Sea Fleet Commander Admiral Eduard Baltin will be a candidate for the Russian State Duma at the forthcoming elections on the nationwide list of the election bloc "For Fatherland." This is what Vladimir Polevanov, leader of the sociopolitical movement "New Russia" and head of the State Property Committee, said in an interview for INTERFAX.

V. Polevanov stated that E. Baltin's decision to take part in the election campaign "was dictated by the need to resolve the Black Sea Fleet problem and the problem pertaining to the fate of the Russian city of Sevastopol as soon as possible." According to him, "any international court" that the Russian Federation government might decide to appeal to "would recognize Sevastopol as a Russian city."

The "For Fatherland" election bloc advocates dual subordination of the Crimea to Ukraine and to Russia, stressed V. Polevanov.

### Alksnis' Departure From 'Derzhava' Detailed

*MM2109184295 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 2*

[Article by Aleksey Chelnokov under the "Elections-95" rubric: "What Dishes Did General Rutskoy and Colonel Alksnis Prepare in the 'Derzhava' Kitchen"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "Yes, I realize that I made one of the biggest mistakes of my life when I trusted that man...." — was what Colonel Alksnis said in the letter he wrote on leaving the "Derzhava" social democratic movement. Could this hard-line oppositionist who stubbornly describes himself as a USSR people's deputy have guessed just one year ago what disappointment General Rutskoy — an enemy like him of the existing authorities — would have in store for him?

The row over Alksnis' departure from "Derzhava" may have been small beer, but it is worthy of attention for all that. The story begins with "Russia's Borders" — a patriotic event held in September 1994 under the slogan

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"Russia from the Kurils to Kaliningrad." It was then that Alksnis received his first invitation from Rutskoy to join him under the movement's banner. Alksnis declined, as he was looking after the affairs of Baburin's Russian National Union at the time.

He received his second invitation in February this year. They were sitting in Rutskoy's kitchen in the company of a parrot and a pedigree dog called Aron Aronych. While two maids set the table they had a little drink and the general proposed that they become friends: "Come and join me. We have an organization, a million members. We have money.... "

Rutskoy likes everyone to know what his future will be. For Alksnis it looked like this: "We will immediately make you secretary of the 'Derzhava' nationalities committee. We then get into the Duma and you become chairman of the Defense Committee. Then I win the presidential elections and Colonel Alksnis becomes defense minister."

You don't, as you know, get asked a third time, and a few days later Alksnis, now sitting in the "Derzhava" chairman's office, made out his application to join the movement.

During the next two months the colonel unsuccessfully sought a meeting with Rutskoy to obtain guidelines from him. (No one recalled any more the 2 million ruble salary or official car he had been promised.) Alksnis decided to show initiative and set about ascertaining the movement's real size.

The impact of his labors exceeded all expectations: 'Derzhava's' "million members" fell to 10,000, and that figure was solely on the basis of reports phoned in by the leaders of regional organizations. When Rutskoy learned this, he fell, it is said, into a state of shock. That was probably the first occasion when he and Alksnis fell out.

The time for drawing up and registering electoral lists was drawing near. And at the end of May a meeting was called at which Rutskoy delivered a long speech, the thrust of which, Alksnis recalls, was that a bridge had to be constructed along rather than across the river. It was heard by four people, his closest lieutenants: "Our work is entering its final phase. I appoint Kobelev chief of the election campaign and Alksnis his deputy in charge of organizational matters."

It was well known that Kobelev was a businessman, the head of the Kompaniya Joint-Stock Company, and that Zhirinovskiy's election success owed a great deal to him. The colonel also heard some talk about his criminal past but attached no significance to it.

The lists soon started to come in from the regions. "When I read the CV's of the candidates," Alknis said, "my hair stood on end: They were almost all businessmen, sportsmen, or ex-Komsomol workers."

People started bringing him proposals: "There is this first-rate guy – he is one of us, a patriot, he should certainly be accepted." One of these guys, Nikolay Novikov, was put top of the list of candidates from the southern region of Russia. An indignant letter from the regional organization's deputy chairman, Timakov, soon arrived: "Nikolay Alekseyevich Novikov is president of the Atlet sports club. Thanks to his extensive contacts with former sportsmen at the end of the eighties he is becoming a figure of authority among shady groups in Tula. He controls the central kolkhoz market and a considerable number of small commercial structures."

The effect produced by the letter was the exact opposite of that intended. Rutskoy signed a message to the people of Tula which began with the warning that "a colonial future under mafia misrule awaits us all." He then went on to say that "Nikolay Novikov's speeches expose corruption and other crimes by the top oblast leadership" and urged people to cast their votes for this "most active fighter against the local authorities' misrule." (At the time Novikov was being held in a detention center.)

Alksnis calculated that at least seven of the 12 prospective deputies on "Derzhava's" central list were political tyros who were, on the other hand, pretty well known by the militia and in the world of business. Then, taking a sheet of "USSR people's deputy" headed notepaper he wrote Rutskoy: "...my presence on the 'Derzhava' party list looks very dubious indeed." Alksnis was not asked to take any further part in candidate selection. And what is more....

Two days later Rutskoy called a conference and launched a torrent of coarse abuse at Alksnis. Starting with the fact that the colonel had, in his opinion, dishonored his officer's uniform, the "Derzhava" chairman accused Alksnis of...stealing the toner from the party's photocopier. At this point the paths of these two well-known members of the opposition parted, and, it would seem, forever.

**Resistance to Official Pressure on Media Noted**

*MM2109140195 Moscow PRAVDA ROSSII in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 2*

["Own Information" report: "The Official Is Above the Law"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The election campaign has only just begun, yet officials of various calibers are already taking "pot shots" at the mass media. Mr. A.T.

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Titov, chief of the Russian Ministry of Communications Main Central Administration of Radio Networks and Main Radio Communications, issued an impudent and unlawful decision on 18 August this year terminating the broadcasting of the radio program Vremya. This decision caused a protest from the radio program's collective. Understandably so, given that there had been no violations of the Law "On the Mass Media."

So what had the journalists done wrong? According to V. Fomin, director of the Vremya program, the independence of its judgments and views and its lack of control by state functionaries clearly displeased the authorities. Furthermore, obsequious bosses were clearly alarmed by the fact that the now-defunct program was prepared by the collective who produced "Radio Parliament" in 1993 and were one of the few sources of honest information on the activity of the Russian Supreme Soviet under shellfire.

It cannot be ruled out that, as the parliamentary elections draw closer, the authorities' sense of impunity will encourage them to resort to further unlawful actions and methods in the mass media sphere. To prevent this from happening the Stanislav Govorukhin bloc has put forward an initiative to form a public observers' council titled "The Mass Media and the Elections." A statement on this matter notes that the observers' council is to monitor objectivity in coverage of the various political forces' election activity, promote the fair allocation of air time, safeguard the rights of the mass media and editorial offices, and protect the mass media from the political and economic pressure of officials.

**Candidate Lists for Elections Published (Part III)**

*954F3440A Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Sep 95 pp 5-6*

[List of Candidates: "Federal List of Duma Deputy Candidates"]

[FBIS Translated Text] **List of candidates for deputy to the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, for balloting in elections by federal electoral district, nominated by the Russian National Republican Party electoral association and certified by the RF Central Electoral Commission on 24 August 1995 (decree no. 10/71P); supplement to the proceedings of the Russian National Republican Party Congress for 12 August 1995.**

**1. Lysenko, Nikolay Nikolayevich**, born 17 May 1961, RF (Russian Federation) State Duma deputy, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**2. Pavlov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich**, born 30 June 1951, NRPR (Russian National Republican Party) political secretary, residing in Moscow.

**3. Ovchinnikov, Konstantin Nikolayevich**, born 8 August 1966, senior scientific associate at the P. N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences (RAN), residing in Moscow.

**4. Polishchuk, Vasiliy Afanasyevich**, born 9 June 1935, department head in the Nauka Interbranch Scientific-Technological Center of the RF State Committee on Higher Education, residing in Moscow.

**5. Sokolov, Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich**, born 19 November 1968, chairman, Pskov regional organization of the NRPR, residing in Novyi Izborsk, Pechorskiy Rayon, Pskov Oblast.

**6. Pertseva, Irina Ivanovna**, born 15 August 1959, teacher-organizer, Housing Administration 26, Kirovskiy Rayon, Rostov-on-Don, residing in Rostov-on-Don.

**7. Skobelev, Sergey Vladimirovich**, born 26 November 1962, director, Mars NPP (scientific production enterprise) TOO (limited liability partnership), residing in Saint Petersburg.

**8. Golubev, Andrey Alekseyevich**, born 13 July 1973, history teacher, High School No. 4, Kashira, residing in Ozherelye, Moscow Oblast.

**9. Orlov, Andrey Vladimirovich**, born 15 September 1962, information bureau chief, Ippos OOO (limited liability company), residing in Shatura, Moscow Oblast.

**10. Smirnov, Viktor Aleksandrovich**, born 18 February 1964, commercial director, Olimp TOO, residing in Vyazma, Smolensk Oblast.

**11. Rogozin, Mikhail Nikolayevich**, born 10 October 1959, director, TF [no expansion provided] Mariya TOO, residing in Gatchina, Leningrad Oblast.

**12. Zaytseva, Irina Yuryevna**, born 1 October 1969, secretary, NRPR Central Council, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**Regional Groups of Candidates for Deputy:**

**Western Region**

**(Arkhangelsk Oblast, Belgorod Oblast, Bryansk Oblast, Vladimir Oblast, Vologda Oblast, Voronezh Oblast, Ivanovskaya Oblast, Kaliningrad Oblast, Kaluga Oblast, Kostroma Oblast, Kursk Oblast, Leningrad Oblast, Lipetsk Oblast, Moscow, Moscow Oblast, Murmansk Oblast, Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast, Novgorod Oblast, Orel Oblast, Penza**

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**Oblast, Pskov Olast, Ryazan Oblast, Saint Petersburg, Smolensk Oblast, Tambov Oblast, Tver Oblast, Tula Oblast, Yaroslavl Oblast, Republic of Karelia, Republic of Mordovia)**

**1. Chizhevskiy, Vladimir Sergeyevich**, born 18 November 1972, senior secretary, NRPR Moscow regional organization, residing in Moscow.

**2. Latyshev, Valeriy Aleksandrovich**, born 9 January 1952, NRPR senior secretary for Vyazma, residing in Vyazma, Smolensk Oblast.

**3. Babenko, Oleg Georgiyevich**, born 23 October 1948, store manager, Olimp TOO, residing in Vyazma, Smolensk Oblast.

**4. Dmitriyeva, Tatyana Vladimirovna**, born 19 November 1967, head bookkeeper, Bugra OOO, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**5. Artemyev, Denis Yevgenyevich**, born 21 May 1970, deputy director for commercial issues, Izhora supermarket, residing in Gatchina, Leningrad Oblast.

**6. Vinogradov, Valeriy Ivanovich**, born 6 August 1949, editor, Posokh, residing in Izdeshkovo, Safonovskiy Rayon, Smolensk Oblast.

**7. Batyrev, Aleksandr Nikolayevich**, born 9 September 1929, manager, Luch Hotel, Moscow, residing in Moscow.

**8. Nikolayenko, Sergey Aleksandrovich**, born 3 July 1937, chief mechanic, Trublit AO (joint-stock company), residing in Saint Petersburg.

**9. Tumanov, Valeriy Aleksandrovich**, born 25 November 1944, chief engineer, Morfizpribor Central Scientific Research Institute (NII), residing in Saint Petersburg.

**10. Nikolenko, Andrey Anatolyevich**, born 30 September 1960, director, Geys TOO, residing in Ramenskoye, Moscow Oblast.

**11. Trofimova, Rayisa Ivanovna**, born 9 March 1942, secretary, NRPR Saint Petersburg regional organization, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**12. Prikhudaylov, Anatoliy Nikolayevich**, born 24 July 1956, general director, SOB TOO, residing in Moscow.

**13. Rudakov, Andrey Olegovich**, born 27 December 1953, associate of NRPR newspaper, OUR TIMES, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**14. Maslov, Vladlen Leonidovich**, 13 July 1930, messenger, NRPR Saint Petersburg regional organization, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**15. Zinovyev, Vladimir Vladimirovich**, born 6 February 1975, deputy, Kolomna Assembly of Representatives, residing in Kolomna, Moscow Oblast.

**16. Marskiy, Boris Nikolayevich**, born 11 February 1948, chief engineer, Stroyservis OOO, residing in Pskov.

**17. Khomyakova, Alina Petrovna**, born 20 February 1936, associate, NRPR Press Service, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**18. Danilova, Nina Vladimirovna**, born 1 June 1946, associate, NRPR Press Service, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**19. Portsevskiy, Vladislav Yevgenyevich**, born 17 January 1932, commercial agent, Dinas IChP [no expansion provided], residing in Saint Petersburg.

**20. Makedonskiy, Andrey Viktorovich**, born 21 June 1959, deputy dean of humanities, Moscow Institute of Communal Management and Construction, residing in Moscow.

**21. Alekseyev, Mikhail Yegorovich**, born 19 November 1962, head, departmental security subdivision, Smolenskenergro AOOT [no expansion provided], residing in Vyazma-Bryanskaya, Vyazma Rayon, Smolensk Oblast.

**22. Novikov, Valeriy Nikolayevich**, born 29 November 1954, deputy branch director, Eastern Electrical Network, residing in Vyazma, Smolensk Oblast.

**23. Savelyev, Aleksandr Petrovich**, born 18 May 1957, operations team leader, Grafit AOOT, residing in Vyazma, Smolensk Oblast.

**24. Kharitonov, Igor Anatolyevich**, 24 January 1958, director, Nika MP TOO, residing in Udelnaya, Ramenskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast.

**Southern Region**

**(Astrakhan Oblast, Volgograd Oblast, Krasnodar Kray, Orenburg Oblast, Rostov Oblast, Samara Oblast, Saratov Oblast, Stavropol Kray, Ulyanovsk Oblast, Republic of Adygen, Republic of Dagestan, Ingush Republic, Kabardino-Balkarskaya Republic, Republic of Kalmykia—Kalmg Tangch, Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Republic, Republic of Northern Ossetia, Chechenskaya Republic)**

**1. Volodin, Anatoliy Vasilyevich**, born 26 November 1938, director, Fakel Printing, Astrakhangazprom, residing in Astrakhan.

**2. Ilyashchenko, Sergey Fedorovich**, born 11 March 1946, secretary, Astrakhan NRPR regional organization, residing in Astrakhan.

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**3. Kaznacheyev, Vladimir Konstantinovich**, born 15 May 1946, foreman, Energonadzor, residing in Astrakhan.

**4. Laptev, Vladimir Nikolayevich**, born 22 October 1957, mine foreman, Chukovskiy Mining-Installation Administration, residing in Zverevo, Rostov Oblast.

**5. Lushin, Anatoliy Alekseyevich**, born 16 November 1948, security guard, GRP [no expansion provided] Combine Factory, Taganrog, residing in Taganrog, Rostov Oblast.

**6. Blagotin, Igor Viktorovich**, born 10 November 1960, restoration artist, Rostov Oblast Museum of Fine Arts, residing in Rostov-on-Don.

**7. Dobronos, Aleksandr Yakovlevich**, born 17 April 1949, work superintendent, Tenth Bearing Factory AOOT, residing in Rostov-on-Don.

**Eastern Region**

**(Altay Kray, Amur Oblast, Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Irkutsk Oblast, Kamchatka Oblast, Kemerovo Oblast, Kirov Oblast, Krasnoyarsk Oblast, Kurgan Oblast, Magadan Oblast, Novosibirsk Oblast, Omsk Oblast, Perm Oblast, Primorskiy Kray, Sakhalin Oblast, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Tomsk Oblast, Tyumen Oblast, Khabarovsk Kray, Chelyabinsk Oblast, Chitinskaya Oblast, Republic of Altay, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Buryatia, Republic of Komi, Republic of Mariy El, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Republic of Tatarstan, Republic of Tyva, Udmurtskaya Republic, Republic of Khakasia, Chuvashskaya Republic—Chavash Republic, Aginskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Okrug, Komi-Permitskiy Autonomous Okrug, Koryanskiy Autonomous Okrug, Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug, Taymyrskiy (Dolgano-Nenetskiy) Autonomous Okrug, Chukotskiy Autonomous Okrug, Evenkiyskiy Autonomous Okrug, Yamalo-Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug)**

**1. Yeremin, Boris Aleksandrovich**, born 6 December 1954, engineer, Magadan Computer and Information Technology State Enterprise, residing in Palatka, Khasynskiy Rayon, Magadan Oblast.

**2. Kuvayev, Aleksandr Alekseyevich**, born 17 November 1948, bus driver, Municipal Passenger Transportation Enterprise No. 1, Tyumen, residing in Tyumen.

[Signed] Conference Chairman N. N. Lysenko and Conference Secretary I. Yu. Zaytseva

**List of candidates for deputy to the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, for balloting in elections by federal electoral district, nominated by the Russian Party electoral association and certified by the RF Central Electoral Commission on 24 August 1995 (decree no. 10/72P).**

**1. Miloserdov, Vladimir Ivanovich**, born 8 October 1936, RP (Russian Party) voluntary association, RP chairman, residing in Moscow.

**2. Fedorov, Aleksandr Sergeyevich**, born 24 July 1950, lead designer, Dolgoprudnenskiy NPP, residing in Dolgoprudnoye, Moscow Oblast.

**3. Kolesnikov, Vladimir Sevostyanovich**, born 21 January 1937, professor, Volgograd State Academy of Architecture and Construction, residing in Volgograd.

**4. Soloukhin, Valentin Alekseyevich**, born 25 July 1934, member, Russian Union of Writers, residing in Moscow.

**5. Malofeyev, Ivan Stepanovich**, born 15 August 1945, president, Nadezhda International Association, residing in Perm.

**6. Ponomareva, Tamara Alekseyevna**, born 15 October 1939, member, Russian Union of Writers, residing in Moscow.

**7. Vlasov, Mikhail Aleksandrovich**, born 25 May 1953, general director, AMB creative association, residing in Moscow.

**8. Ivanov, Valeriy Aleksandrovich**, born 13 July 1950, deputy department chief, Rossiya foreign trade association, residing in Moscow.

**9. Sapelkin, Sergey Fedorovich**, born 7 June 1954, general director, Bastion security firm, residing in Khimki, Moscow Oblast.

**10. Kuznetsov, Mikhail Nikolayevich**, born 25 July 1949, professor, Department of State Building and Law, Russian Academy of State Service under the RF President, residing in Moscow.

**11. Bych, Ivan Aleksandrovich**, born 23 July 1949, general director, Interekotekhnologiya TOO, residing in Dolgoprudnoye, Moscow Oblast.

**12. Kayumov, Rashid Nikolayevich**, born 18 February 1969, director, RUS OOO, residing in Moscow.

**I. 'Moscow and Moscow Oblast' Regional Group**

**(Moscow, Moscow Oblast)**

**1. Reshetnikova, Lyubov Ivanovna**, born 14 April 1943, president, TINKO AO, residing in Moscow.

**2. Nazarov, Yuriy Petrovich**, born 19 November 1938, pensioner, residing in Moscow.

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**3. Myasnyankin, Aleksey Vasilyevich**, born 10 June 1936, dean, Moscow State Construction University, residing in Krasnogorsk, Moscow Oblast.

**4. Chizhikova, Tamara Viktorovna**, born 2 May 1937, department head, Moscow State Academy of Biotechnology, residing in Mendeleyevo, Moscow Oblast.

**5. Khlopnikov, Aleksey Maksimovich**, 27 May 1950, deputy head, Correctional Affairs Department, Main Administration for Internal Affairs, residing in Moscow.

**6. Mamontov, Valentin Fedorovich**, born 3 March 1936, physician, Moscow emergency medical clinic, residing in Khimki, Moscow Oblast.

**7. Galenda, Viktor Nikolayevich**, born 25 May 1968, security service head, Bastion security firm, residing in Khimki, Moscow Oblast.

**8. Troitskiy, Yevgeniy Sergeyevich**, born 29 March 1928, director, expert group, Ministry for Nationality Affairs and Regional Policy, residing in Moscow.

**9. Kartasheva, Nina Vasilyevna**, born 1 January 1953, member, Russian Union of Writers, residing in Mendeleyevo, Moscow Oblast.

**10. Panov, Anatoliy Georgiyevich**, born 11 May 1945, entrepreneur, Moscow Oblast Stock Center, residing in Dolgoprudnoye, Moscow Oblast.

**11. Gusev, Pavel Petrovich**, born 24 November 1928, director, Department No. 1, Christian Russian Social Development Bank, residing in Khimki, Moscow Oblast.

**12. Sorokin, Mikhail Petrovich**, born 25 March 1958, Ministry of Internal Affairs, inspector, Internal Affairs Administration, residing in Khimki, Moscow Oblast.

**13. Bashilov, Aleksey Mikhaylovich**, born 11 August 1951, head scientific associate, All-Russian Potato Farming NII, residing in Korenevo, Moscow Oblast.

**14. Yurkovskiy, Vladimir Ivanovich**, born 6 August 1950, guard, Bastion security firm, residing in Moscow.

**15. Rakintsev, Yuriy Mikhaylovich**, born 23 January 1950, laboratory head, All-Russian Railroad Hygiene NII, residing in Moscow.

**16. Shavrov, Aleksandr Vasilyevich**, born 18 September 1947, professor, All-Russian Agrarian Correspondence University, residing in Zheleznodorozhnoye, Moscow Oblast.

**17. Stepanova, Raya Filippovna**, born 13 October 1940, chief engineer, All-Russian Electromechanics NII, residing in Kaliningrad, Moscow Oblast.

**18. Kalinin, Sergey Aleksandrovich**, born 12 January 1954, scientific associate, Russian Experimental and Analytical Scientific Research Center, residing in Moscow.

**19. Kholmanskiy, Aleksandr Sergeyevich**, 23 May 1948, senior scientific associate, Academy of Agricultural Sciences, residing in Dolgoprudnoye, Moscow Oblast.

**20. Naryshkin, Valeriy Ivanovich**, born 25 June 1939, senior scientific associate, Fryazino Branch, RAN, residing in Fryazino, Moscow Oblast.

**21. Smotrov, Andrey Vasilyevich**, born 31 October 1966, engineer-programmer, Central Aerodynamics Institute, residing in Zhukovskoye, Moscow Oblast.

**22. Merzlikin, Anatoliy Vasilyevich**, born 3 May 1937, quality control engineer, Metrovagonmash AO, residing in Mytishchi, Moscow Oblast.

**23. Korneyev, Viktor Leonidovich**, born 15 May 1946, general director, Information and Economics NII, residing in Moscow.

**24. Khokhlov, Vladimir Viktorovich**, born 16 April 1942, chairman, trade union committee, Podmoskovye refrigerator car depot, residing in Pushkino, Moscow Oblast.

**25. Dokhnenko, Robert Dmitriyevich**, 30 July 1937, general director, Saproinzhstroy Ecological Consortium AO, residing in Moscow.

**II. 'Center' Regional Group**

**(Belgorod Oblast, Bryansk Oblast, Vladimir Oblast, Voronezh Oblast, Ivanovo Oblast, Kaluga Oblast, Kostroma Oblast, Kursk Oblast, Lipetsk Oblast, Orel Oblast, Penza Oblast, Ryazan Oblast, Smolensk Oblast, Tambov Oblast, Tver Oblast, Tula Oblast, Yaroslavl Oblast)**

**1. Kireyev, Sergey Ivanovich**, born 30 September 1957, chairman, Russian Treasury Fund, residing in Tula Oblast, Military Unit 71629.

**2. Polyakov, Aleksandr Ivanovich**, born 1 October 1958, unemployed, residing in Rybnoye, Ryazan Oblast.

**3. Shchigorev, Ivan Viktorovich**, born 24 June 1962, deputy director, Panorama commercial firm, residing in Penza.

**4. Kulikov, Gennadiy Sergeyevich**, born 22 April 1941, legal expert, Mordovagrosnab association, residing in Saransk.

**5. Monin, Andrey Sergeyevich**, 2 July 1921, laboratory head, RF Institute of Oceanology, residing in Moscow.

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**6. Vasilyev, Oleg Anatolyevich**, born 18 April 1974, student, Moscow Physics and Technology Institute, residing in Smolensk.

**7. Belov, Mikhail Nikolayevich**, born 16 November 1954, senior investigator, Kirov Rayon Department of Internal Affairs of Yaroslavl, residing in Yaroslavl.

**8. Babkin, Aleksey Ivanovich**, born 4 March 1935, director, automotive transport technical school, residing in Tambov.

**9. Malyushkin, Vladimir Vasilyevich**, born 17 May 1933, engineer, Elektrosvyaz AO, residing in Ryazan.

**10. Prokhortseva, Nadezhda Nikolayevna**, born 7 May 1951, graphic artist, Prodoformleniye artistic design combine, residing in Moscow.

**11. Kachalov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich**, born 2 February 1947, commercial director, ARGOVEST AO, residing in Redkino, Tver Oblast.

**12. Brezhnev, Vladimir Viktorovich**, born 26 January 1962, physician, Denta partnership, residing in Tula.

**13. Malakhov, Ivan Nikolayevich**, born 28 January 1929, pensioner, residing in Moscow.

**14. Skachkova, Svetlana Vasilyevna**, born 17 May 1958, senior nurse, Kindergarten No. 582, residing in Moscow.

**15. Koroleva, Valentina Sergeyevna**, born 16 March 1942, executive director, Kolkhida AO, residing in Moscow.

**16. Fomichev, Vladimir Timofeyevich**, 24 May 1937, member, Russian Union of Writers, residing in Moscow.

**17. Ivanov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich**, born 29 December 1940, worker, Elan-Kolenovskiy sugar factory, residing in Elan-Kolenovskiy, Voronezh Oblast.

**18. Movchan, Anatoliy Savelyevich**, born 28 February 1938, pensioner, residing in Smolensk.

**19. Pimanov, Aleksey Nikolayevich**, born 4 April 1970, economist, APEKS firm, residing in Gorodishe, Penza Oblast.

**20. Zherekhova, Nadezhda Alekseyevna**, born 19 June 1953, foreign language teacher, High School No. 2, residing in Sharya, Kostroma Oblast.

**21. Kondratyev, Yevgeniy Konstantinovich**, born 25 September 1938, dean, Smolensk Economics Institute, residing in Smolensk.

**22. Remizov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich**, born 16 September 1947, technical director, Yaroslavl river port, residing in Yaroslavl.

**23. Minin, Boris Alekseyevich**, born 13 June 1936, president, Federal Certification Center of the Byt NII, residing in Moscow.

**24. Simonova, Tamara Nikolayevna**, born 2 May 1939, organizer-educator, Marina tourist company, residing in Kaluga.

**25. Shchegolev, Vladimir Petrovich**, born 17 May 1949, unemployed, residing in Smolensk.

**26. Lapin, Vladimir Nikolayevich**, born 16 January 1960, carpenter, Military Unit 89458, residing in Vladimir.

**27. Drogan, Ivan Dmitriyevich**, born 8 April 1942, prosecutor, Department of Public Oversight, Belgorod Oblast Prosecutor's Office, residing in Belgorod.

**'South' Regional Group**

**(Republic of Adygeya, Republic of Dagestan, Ingush Republic, Kabardino-Balkarskaya Republic, Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Republic, Republic of Northern Ossetia, Chechen Republic, Krasnodar Kray, Stavropol Kray, Rostov Oblast)**

**1. Smokvin, Yuriy Ivanovich**, born 30 March 1947, instructor, Romantika tourism camp, residing in Maykope.

**2. Perepelitsin, Valentin Ivanovich**, born 25 November 1943, ataman, Mineralnye Vody Department, Terskiy Cossack Forces, residing in Mineralnye Vody.

**3. Serebryakov, Yuriy Nikolayevich**, born 31 October 1941, general director, Avtomobilist Kuban Cossack Center, residing in Krasnodar.

**4. Rudyak, Vladimir Nikolayevich**, born 24 May 1947, deputy chief engineer, Stavropolneftegaz AO, residing in Neftekumsk, Stavropol Kray.

**5. Labuzanov, Petr Pavlovich**, born 28 June 1941, department head, Technical-Chemical Research for the Chemical Industry NII, residing in Moscow.

**6. Trutnov, Valeriy Fedorovich**, born 7 November 1935, dean, History Department, Kuban Technological University, residing in Krasnodar.

**7. Volkova, Anna Petrovna**, born 5 March 1937, deputy chairman, Russian Charity Fund, residing in Khimki, Moscow Oblast.

**8. Konovalova, Nina Nikolayevna**, born 19 February 1947, history teacher, Maykope Partial High School No. 20, residing in Maykope.

**9. Martynov, Aleksey Yakovlevich**, born 25 March 1940, diagnostics specialist, Rostov Oblast Plant Protection Station, residing in Rostov-on-Don.

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**10. Paliy, Aleksey Semenovich**, born 24 April 1942, test pilot, Taganrog Aviation Scientific-Technical Complex, residing in Taganrog.

**11. Nikulin, Vyacheslav Ivanovich**, born 6 June 1947, director, Armavir Mechanical-Technological School, residing in Armavir, Krasnodar Kray.

**12. Yefremov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich**, born 25 June 1944, editor-in-chief, RADONEZH magazine, residing in Moscow.

**13. Titova, Nina Ivanovna**, born 28 May 1957, foreman, Kotovsk Varnish and Paint Factory, residing in Kotovsk, Tambov Oblast.

**14. Podkopayev, Spartan Vyacheslavovich**, born 25 April 1970, serviceman, residing in Rostov-on-Don.

**15. Ivanov, Nikolay Prokopyevich**, born 13 August 1946, chief engineer, Stavropolnefteorgsintez AO, residing in Stavropol.

**16. Merkulov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich**, born 10 August 1953, branch teacher, Volgograd State University, residing in Nekhayevsk, Volgograd Oblast.

**17. Morzachev, Aleksey Mikhaylovich**, born 1 October 1951, physician, Republic Oncology Clinic, residing in Vladikavkaz.

**18. Gorbunova, Larisa Vasilyevna**, born 19 November 1935, Russian language and literature teacher, Vladikavkaz High School No. 2, residing in Vladikavkaz.

**IV. 'North' Regional Group**

**(Republic of Karelia, Republic of Komi, Arkhangelsk Oblast, Vologda Oblast, Kaliningrad Oblast, Kirov Oblast, Leningrad Oblast, Murmansk Oblast, Novgorod Oblast, Pskov Oblast, Saint Petersburg, Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug)**

**1. Guzinin, Vadim Mikhaylovich**, born 22 November 1967, deputy operations director, Kamin scientific-production firm, residing in Pskov.

**2. Slashchinin, Yuriy Ivanovich**, born 13 May 1936, editor-in-chief, BIZNES I UCHET V ROSSII magazine, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**3. Kulakov, Anatoliy Andreyevich**, born 4 April 1934, director, Novinka AO, residing in Lomonosov, Leningrad Oblast.

**4. Odintsov, Mikhail Petrovich**, born 18 November 1921, president, Russian Association of Heroes of the USSR and Russia and Full Holders of Medals of Glory, residing in Moscow.

**5. Anushin, Boris Vasilyevich**, born 17 February 1955, electrician, Southern Karelian Electrical Networks, residing in Rybreka, Republic of Karelia.

**6. Ukhanov, Sergey Vladimirovich**, born 25 March 1955, unemployed, residing in Severomorsk, Arkhangelsk Oblast.

**7. Efanov, Valeriy Danilovich**, born 23 April 1942, guard, Okhrana work and recreation camp, residing in Svetloye, Kaliningrad Oblast.

**8. Bestuzhev, Aleksandr Stefanovich**, born 25 Aguust 1941, general director, Sirius individual private enterprise, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**9. Bolshakov, Yuriy Anatolyevich**, born 17 January 1954, unemployed, residing in Yanino, Vsevolozhskiy Rayon, Leningrad Oblast.

**10. Popov, Nikolay Nikolayevich**, born 1 May 1945, laboratory head, Moscow Aviation Institute, residing in Moscow.

**11. Vorkovastov, Konstantin Sergeyevich**, born 5 June 1921, editor-in-chief of Geomar firm's mine surveyor's newsletter, residing in Pushkino, Moscow Oblast.

**12. Maslennikova, Irina Pavlovna**, born 22 August 1953, unemployed, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**13. Zaytsev, Nikolay Prokopyevich**, born 7 August 1944, unemployed, residing in Saint Petersburg.

**14. Sladkov, Boris Aleksandrovich**, born 26 December 1936, engineer, Minmontazh AO, residing in Khimki, Moscow Oblast.

**15. Orlov, Valeriy Konstantinovich**, born 2 February 1950, electrician, Barrel-Packaging Combine AO, residing in Kaliningrad (in the oblast).

**V. 'Volga' Regional Group**

**(Republic of Kalmykia, Republic of Mariy El, Republic of Mordovia, Republic of Tatarstan, Udmurt Republic, Chuvash Republic, Astrakhan Oblast, Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast, Samara Oblast, Saratov Oblast, Ulyanovsk Oblast)**

**1. Klochkov, Eldar Aleksandrovich**, born 15 August 1949, security service director, Geotekhnika AO, residing in Saratov.

**2. Babikov, Yuriy Konstantinovich**, born 18 July 1938, chief technologist, Volga NII, residing in Saratov.

**3. Makhmutov, Valeriy Gennadyevich**, born 2 December 1954, shoe enterprise stitching foreman, residing in Afanasovo, Nizhnekamskiy Rayon, Republic of Tatarstan.

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**4. Chetvertkov, Slaventin Semenovich**, born 28 April 1936, consultant, Saratov Oblast Duma, residing in Engels, Saratov Oblast.

**5. Solovkin, Aleksandr Nikolayevich**, born 22 October 1959, deputy, Cheboksarakh Municipal Assembly, residing in Cheboksarakh.

**6. Dudkin, Nikolay Nikolayevich**, born 27 November 1936, ataman's aide, headquarters of the Pyatigorsk Okrug, Terskiy Cossack Forces, residing in Pyatigorsk.

**7. Yakshimbetov, Sergey Aleksandrovich**, born 11 May 1949, director, Zarya firm, residing in Volgograd.

**8. Lazarev, Yuriy Vasilyevich**, born 18 November 1943, traffic controller, Nizhniy Novgorod's Frunze Plant, residing in Nizhniy Novgorod.

**9. Molotilin, Vyacheslav Petrovich**, born 4 July 1940, head bookkeeper in a small enterprise, residing in Saratov.

**10. Tyurin, Aleksandr Viktorovich**, born 29 July 1962, general director, Atat AO, residing in Volgograd.

**11. Kuryatnikov, Aleksey Borisovich**, born 17 January 1961, unemployed, residing in Balashovo, Saratov Oblast.

**12. Chizhova, Tatyana Yuryevna**, born 7 September 1950, organizing department head, Saratov municipal administration, residing in Saratov.

**13. Knyazev, Aleksandr Valentinovich**, 12 September 1969, unemployed, residing in Samara.

**14. Chernyshev, Valeriy Grigoryevich**, born 7 July 1950, director, Luchi partnership, residing in Ulyanovsk.

**15. Barchenkov, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich**, born 23 December 1968, entrepreneur, Volga enterprise, residing in Tolyatti.

**16. Sergunov, Sergey Ivanovich**, born 15 January 1964, military serviceman, residing in Tolyatti.

**17. Savkov, Valeriy Aleksandrovich**, born 19 November 1961, general director, Rynok AO, residing in Balakovo, Saratov Oblast.

**18. Gorshkov, Vladimir Fedorovich**, born 27 July 1950, driver, Motor Transport Depot No. 1, residing in Penza.

**19. Kuzmin, Dmitriy Valentinovich**, born 9 September 1964, driver, central municipal trolley-bus depot, residing in Penza.

**20. Vorobyev, Vladimir Lvovich**, born 25 April 1958, trade union committee chairman, Aviastar AO, residing in Ulyanovsk.

**21. Prel, Eduard Teodorovich**, born 7 March 1941, dean, School of Fisheries Management, Astrakhan State Technical University, residing in Astrakhan.

**VI. 'Ural' Regional Group**

**(Republic of Bashkortostan, Kurgan Oblast, Orenburg Oblast, Perm Oblast, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Chelyabinsk Oblast, Komi-Permyatskiy Autonomous Okrug)**

**1. Senkin, Sergey Anatolyevich**, born 11 October 1969, head of security service, IKOS TOO, residing in Chelyabinsk.

**2. Knyazev, Oleg Vasilyevich**, born 18 July 1952, director, Natum family-owned enterprise, residing in Chelyabinsk.

**3. Sapogova, Yelena Andreyevna**, born 3 October 1942, soloist, Sverdlovsk State Philharmonic, residing in Yekaterinburg.

**4. Golikov, Valeriy Dmitriyevich**, born 25 September 1948, teacher, Kurgan Base Medical Institute, residing in Kurgan.

**5. Shmelev, Vladimir Aleksandrovich**, born 7 October 1943, deputy commerce director, Pluton AO, residing in Oktyabrskoye, Republic of Bashkortostan.

**6. Nelyubina, Valentina Afanasyevna**, 28 February 1956, nurse, Moscow Municipal Clinic No. 55, residing in Moscow.

**7. Filimonov, Aleksey Pavlovich**, born 21 May 1966, technical director, Rossitalstroy firm, residing in Mytishchi, Moscow Oblast.

**8. Senyavin, Igor Ivanovich**, born 10 October 1937, journalist, ZA RUSSKOYE DELO newspaper, residing in Moscow.

**9. Radionov, Viktor Gavrilovich**, born 24 September 1949, driver, Raskat partnership, residing in Chelyabinsk.

**10. Kabakov, Sergey Nikolayevich**, born 5 April 1951, senior depot mechanic, Sverdlovsk Marshaling Yard, residing in Yekaterinburg.

**VII. 'Siberia and Far East' Regional Group**

**(Republic of Altay, Republic of Buryatia, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Republic of Tyva, Republic of Khakasia, Altay Kray, Krasnoyarsk Kray, Primorskiy Kray, Khabarovsk Kray, Amur Oblast, Irkutsk Oblast, Kamchatka Oblast, Kemerovo Oblast, Magadan Oblast, Novosibirsk Oblast, Omsk Oblast, Sakhalin Oblast, Tomsk**

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**Oblast, Tyumen Oblast, Aginskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Okrug, Koryakskiy Autonomous Okrug, Taymyrskiy (Dolgano-Nenetskiy) Autonomous Okrug, Ust-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Okrug, Khapty-Mansiyskiy Autonomous Okrug, Chukotskiy Autonomous Okrug, Evenkiyskiy Autonomous Okrug, Yamalo-Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug)**

**1. Yershov, Aleksandr Anatolyevich**, born 9 March 1957, personnel department head, Eastern Siberian Regional Emergency Center, residing in Krasnoyarsk.

**2. Starkov, Vladimir Alekseyevich**, born 15 November 1951, pensioner, residing in Krasnyy Brod, Belovskiy Rayon, Kemerovo Oblast.

**3. Murashov, Vladimir Sergeyevich**, born 7 February 1941, deputy general director, Primorrybprom AO, residing in Vladivostok.

**4. Platonov, Oleg Anatolyevich**, born 11 January 1950, lead scientific associate in a labor NII, residing in Moscow.

**5. Tarkhanov, Sergey Semenovich**, born 13 October 1936, senior secretary, Ugrommilskaya writers organization, residing in Khanty-Mansiysk.

**6. Pereverzin, Ivan Ivanovich**, born 10 March 1953, Lensk municipal administration, residing in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

**7. Yemelyanenko, Oleg Gennadyevich**, born 7 August 1965, lawyer, private law firm, residing in Krasnoyarsk.

**8. Lukin, Nikolay Andreyevich**, born 8 July 1949, chief engineer, Altey partnership, residing in Khabarovsk.

**9. Mitrofanov, Vasiliy Ivanovich**, born 22 April 1952, driver, experimental seismic methodology group, residing in Magadan.

**10. Basharin, Benyamin Mikhaylovich**, born 24 May 1947, unemployed, residing in Tyumen.

**11. Pananoti, Aleksandr Ivanovich**, born 7 March 1928, pensioner, residing in Novokuznetsk, Kemerovo Oblast.

**12. Kochetkov, Vladimir Nikolayevich**, born 23 September 1952, engineer-technologist, Central Fine Synthesis NII, residing in Khabarovsk.

**13. Veshnyakov, Mikhayil Ivanovich**, born 26 May 1934, teacher, Sayanogorsk Municipal Music School, residing in Sayanogorsk, Republic of Khakasia.

**14. Kashentsev, Ivan Stepanovich**, born 11 January 1935, dispatcher, Novosibirsk Housing Operations Station No. 11, residing in Novosibirsk.

**15. Zubov, Valeriy Nikolayevich**, born 25 October 1953, president, Mitsar scientific-production concern, residing in Tyumen.

**16. Golosov, Nikolay Sergeyevich**, born 7 December 1937, head, Physics Department, Tomsk State University, residing in Tomsk.

**17. Vinogradov, Yuriy Aleksandrovich**, born 12 February 1969, guard, Asko firm, residing in Omsk.

**18. Fadeyeva, Olga Nikolayevna**, born 20 May 1965, unemployed, residing in Ozero-Kureyevo, Turochakskiy Rayon, Republic of Altay.

**19. Bogomolov, Leonid Ivanovich**, born 14 August 1950, administration head, Yushastinskiy Village Council, residing in Yuzhas, Kondinskiy Rayon, Tyumen Oblast.

**20. Karnaukhov, Ivan Mitrofanovich**, born 14 November 1967, unemployed, residing in Sayanogorsk, Republic of Khakasia.

**21. Zavyalov, Aleksandr Grigoryevich**, born 23 February 1948, director, Aytur AO, residing in Kondinskoye, Tyumen Oblast.

**22. Filimonova, Svetlana Ivanovna**, born 28 January 1947, head, development administration, Nadezhda commercial bank, residing in Novokuznetsk, Kemerovo Oblast.

**23. Popov, Aleksey Aleksandrovich**, born 9 January 1970, commercial director, Sibles firm, residing in Novosibirsk.

**24. Chuprikov, Viktor Ivanovich**, born 22 May 1931, head, dispatcher department, Priargunskiy transshipping point, residing in Krasnokamensk, Chita Oblast.

**25. Cherkashin, Nikolay Ivanovich**, born 14 January 1954, driver, Tyumen Bus Depot No. 1, residing in Tyumen.

**26. Pashenko, Oleg Anatolyevich**, born 17 July 1950, editor-in-chief, KRASNOYARSKAYA GAZETA newspaper, residing in Krasnoyarsk.

**27. Zhivnyarov, Yuriy Anatolyevich**, born 13 October 1968, president, voluntary fund for social adaptation, residing in Tyumen.

**28. Troshkin, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich**, born 30 May 1957, senior sailor, 178th Ship Repairing Works, residing in Vladivostok.

**29. Kiyanitsa, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich**, born 12 March 1957, artist, residing in Primorskiy Kray.

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**30. Ryabinov, Yuriy Petrovich**, born 6 December 1941, chief mechanic, Novokuznetsk Aluminum Plant, residing in Novokuznetsk, Kemerovo Oblast.

**31. Tokmantsev, Nikolay Aleksandrovich**, born 16 May 1962, general director, Ekoart AO, residing in Tyumen.

**32. Tishenkov, Yuriy Vladimirovich**, born 29 February 1952, director, Servisbytsibir firm, residing in Tyumen.

[Signed] Presiding at the Congress, V. I. Miloserdov and Congress Secretary A. P. Volkova

## Regional Activities

### Chernomyrdin's NDR Registers Branch in Far East

*LD2209105095 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0756 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[By Eduard Popov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] VLADIVOSTOK, September 22 (ITAR-TASS) — A regional branch of Russia Is Our Home election bloc of Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin was officially registered in the Maritime territory in the Far East on Friday.

The branch which was set up three months ago is headed by regional governor Yevgeniy Nazdratenko.

Nazdratenko told Tass that the official registration will help the branch mount its election efforts in the run-up to the December 17 State Duma polls.

### Communist, Agrarian Leaders Well Received in Tula

*MM2209092395 Moscow PRAVDA ROSSII in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Meeting with People of Tula"]

[FBIS Translated Text] G. Zyuganov and V. Starodubtsev, leaders of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation [CPRF] and the Agrarian Union respectively, and CPRF State Duma faction Deputy V. Semago visited the city and oblast of Tula at the start of September.

They met with representatives of the renowned Tula weapon makers, the talented successors to the working traditions of the master Levsha. They also visited the farm managed by Starodubtsev. Commenting on the election situation in Russia, a farm machine operator noted that no official propaganda, no matter how persuasive it is, will convince Russian peasants to vote in the approaching elections for the actual destroyers of the Fatherland and for a continuation of the ruling regime's present disastrous policy. They have seen for themselves who is really defending the working people's interests.

The State Duma and Federation Council deputies had a meeting lasting several hours at one of Tula's largest machine-building enterprises. The guests gave detailed answers to workers' many questions.

There was keen interest in the news conference that G. Zyuganov, V. Starodubtsev, and V. Semago gave at the rail workers' culture center. The hall, with a capacity of over 3,000, was full to overflowing. Answering questions from representatives of Tula's television and radio service and local city and rayon newspapers, the CPRF leader and his comrades talked in detail about the Communist Party's election platform, which is aimed at rescuing our country from the state of social chaos and general confusion to which it has been reduced by the present Russian rulers' disastrous policy.

### Daily Views Start of Petersburg Election Campaign

*MM2109101495 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 2*

[Report by correspondent Yuriy Kukanov under the "Elections 95" rubric: "Don't Use Fences for Electioneering!"]

[FBIS Translated Text] St. Petersburg — Before Russian Federation Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin's recent visit to St. Petersburg the whole of Moskovskiy Avenue, which leads from "Pulkovo" Airport to the city center, was tricked out with neat little structures in the shape of a small house in the colors of the national tricolor and bearing the inscription "Russia Is Our Home Means Stability and Prosperity."

But Zhirinovskiy's "falcons" in St. Petersburg prefer the methods of primitive cave painting in campaign graphics. They daub the slogan "Vote LDPR" [Liberal Democratic Party of Russia] in oil paint on fences and the walls of buildings. The Liberal Democrats' primitive creative efforts have begun, incidentally, in violation of the law on elections to the State Duma, Article 45 of which says: "Campaigning begins from the day candidates are registered." Kalininskiy Rayon has suffered particularly badly from the Liberal Democrats' artistic endeavors: They have painted the fences of industrial enterprises and the walls of buildings near bus and streetcar stops from the Finland Station to the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery. The Political Council of the St. Petersburg organization of the "KhDS [Christian Democratic Union] — Christians of Russia" party has called on everybody seeking a democratic mandate to display delicacy, not express their political emotions in such a barbaric way, and not disfigure the Northern Palmira.

Be that as it may, the first contenders for Duma seats from single-seat districts have become known. Vitaliy

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Savitskiy, the Christian Democrat leader and State Duma deputy, intends to run for the 208th Western District. The Petersburg ultranationalist Yuriy Belyayev, chairman of the National-Republican Party of Russia, who explained his withdrawal from the "Derzhava" bloc by saying that "there are too many political corpses and timeservers fussing around Rutskoy," is a candidate in the 207th Eastern District. Commenting on the "Derzhava" spat, Viktor Antonov, leader of its St. Petersburg organization, accused Rutskoy of violating the movement's charter: In his view, the lists contain individuals who have never been members of the movement. Thus "Derzhava's" St. Petersburg list is headed by Vyacheslav Marychev, almost the most outrageous Duma deputy from the banks of the Neva, who only yesterday was a member of the LDPR and deserted to "Derzhava." The Liberal Democrats' regional list is headed by Captain 2nd Rank Mikhail Ivanov — the psychiatrist Yuriy Kuznetsov, the local LDPR leader, wants to test his mettle in Vologda, where he believes he is more loved and appreciated than in his native St. Petersburg.

The DVR [Russia's Democratic Choice] is putting up candidates in only three out of eight single-seat districts. They are current State Duma Deputies Yuriy Rybakov and Grigoriy Tomchin and Yuriy Derevyanko, president of Astrobank. In view of the formation of the "DVR — United Democrats" election bloc the party's St. Petersburg branch has issued an appeal to all democratically oriented parties and movements which says: "In order to prevent revanchist and nationalist forces from winning the State Duma elections, we call on other parties and movements within the democratic spectrum also to limit their electoral ambitions and sign an agreement on joint support for candidates in single-seat districts."

Zyuganov's Communists are putting up contenders in four single-seat districts in St. Petersburg. Their regional list is headed by Yuriy Belov, first secretary of the Leningrad CPRF [Communist Party of the Russian Federation] Oblast Committee.

While political forces are setting out the pieces on the election chessboard, 38 percent of voters in the city on the Neva either do not know of a party that expresses their interests, or else have not yet given the matter any thought. Some 10-12 percent of voters believe that we could do without any political parties at all in the elections.

Sociologists reckon that there will be no political sensations on the Neva in December. According to polls, "Yabloko" is confidently in the lead here, periodically attracting the attention of 18-20 percent of respondents. Admittedly, its chances of success may decrease substantially because of the disappearance of the second letter from this abbreviation: Yuriy Boldyrev's popularity among his fellow countrymen is quite high and stable. NDR [Russia Is Our Home] and the DVR usually lag a long way behind the Yavlinskiy bloc: 5-6.5 percent. The Liberal Democrats muster the sympathies of almost 3 percent of those polled.

The general state of St. Petersburg voters today is assessed as wary. Around 40 percent of adult residents of St. Petersburg are following political disputes, but one-third of respondents take no interest at all in them. It transpires that law and order comes first among the political ideas dominating the mood of St. Petersburg voters, with 26 percent, and communist ideals come last, with 1.5 percent. The future voters' biggest fear is that the Liberal Democrats and Communists will come to power.

**Regional Authorities 'Not Very Active' in Campaign**

*LD2109133395 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1311 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Lyudmila Yermakova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — Legislative and executive bodies of Russia's component states are not very active in the pre-election campaign which is chaotic, overcrowded by election blocs and full of populist fuss, said the conference on "Role of Russian Federation Component States in Formation of Federal Legislative Organs".

The conference was held today in the parliamentary centre.

The conference stated the need for coordination of activities of all power branches, election commissions and public observers if seats in the State Duma, to be elected on December 17, are to be won by "state-minded, professionally trained, socially active representatives of all strata of the Russian population".

Leaders of legislative and executive authorities attending the conference issued a final resolution which recommends to the Russian Federation Council to consider at its autumn session additional measures for promotion of the role of Russia's component states in the formation of federal authorities.

The resolution also recommends to President Boris Yeltsin to form the Federation Council, or the upper house, from leaders of component states.

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The conference decided to appeal to the Russian Constitutional Court to hasten its scrutiny of constitutional clauses concerning the Federation Council formation.

The State Duma is at loggerheads with the upper house and the president over the formation issue, arguing that the Federation Council should be elected.

The conference also decided to ask Yeltsin to allow elections of head administrators in some regions in December 1995.

**Communist Party Tops Opinion Poll in Omsk**

*MM2109104395 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 1*

[Report by Dmitriy Gutenev: "Omsk Inhabitants Support the Communists"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The "Sotsium" independent sociological center has conducted a telephone poll in Omsk. An analysis of the materials obtained has made it possible to reveal the five political parties and electoral blocs most popular with the electorate. The Communist Party of the Russian Federation leads: A total of 37 percent of Omsk people intend to support it. The Liberal Democratic Party of Russia is second, with 18.6 percent; the Congress of Russian Communities has 11.2; the "Yabloko" bloc — 7.8; and the Agrarian Party — 7.1 percent of votes. Only 2.8 percent of respondents are prepared to give their votes to "Omskoye Priirtyshye" — the new "Russia Is Our Home" branch.

**Yavlinksy Leads Nizhniy Novgorod Opinion Poll**

*LD2109163295 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1436 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] NIZHNIY NOVGOROD, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — The leader of the Yabloko movement Grigoriy Yavlinskiy remains the most preferable presidential candidate for the electorate in Nizhniy Novgorod.

An opinion poll held by the research center at the Nizhniy Novgorod State University found that 22% of the electorate prefer Yavlinsky. Local Governor Boris Nemtsov placed second (15%), General Aleksandr Lebed, third (10%) and President Yeltsin, fourth (9%).

Leader of Russia's Democratic Choice Yegor Gaydar, eye surgeon Svyatoslav Fedorov and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin received 6% each, and Communist Party leader Gennadiy Zyuganov and former Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoy, 5% each.

## Election Guidelines

**PES Sues Commission Over Registration Rules**

*MK2109140395 Moscow KURANTY in Russian 16 Sep 95 p 2*

[Report by Dmitriy Larin: "Ryabov Is Going To Live Behind Bars"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Yesterday the Russian Federation Supreme Court began considering a suit by Konstantin Borovoy's Economic Freedom Party [PES] against the Central Electoral Commission [CEC]. The allegations are more than serious. According to the PES, the CEC is rife with extortion practices in the process of registering electoral lists. If, say, a certain word is capitalized in one line, then the whole document has to be rewritten.

The PES has been haunting the CEC's doorstep since 5 September, meeting with captious objections and unjustified challenges: either a candidate's position is entered incorrectly or the commas are misplaced.... According to the PES leadership, [CEC Chairman] Nikolay Ryabov's officers are showing such selective "love" only toward their organization, "placing various election associations in unequal conditions." Moreover, "at the initial stage of the election campaign the CEC, called upon to oversee the observance of the law in electing new authorities, which is of crucial importance for citizens and a democratic state, is itself brazenly and defiantly violating the law and the Constitution."

What is the aim of this legal action? "In the Supreme Court we will demand that the CEC's activities as regards its lawmaking zeal be deemed unlawful... and we want to set a precedent in condemning the illegal practices of many, many civil servants who harass Russian citizens and consider the Law to be their own private property."

## Forecasts & Commentary

**Shumeyko: Public Discontent Harbors Political Danger**

*LD2109110995 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1029 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Lyudmila Yermakova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — The potential of discontent in the Russian society may reach a politically dangerous threshold, Russian Federation Council Chairman Vladimir Shumeyko said at a conference on "Role and Participation of Russia's Component States in Formation of Federal Legislative Organs".

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In address to the conference, which was held at the parliamentary centre, Shumeyko cited polls by the Russian Centre for Public Opinion Studies, indicating that some 70 per cent of Russians think that Russia is heading for a deadlock.

The government's policy is approved only by 15 per cent of respondents.

Disappointment of the Russians in federal authorities and the parliament is "a derivative of a cause of more fundamental quality," Shumeyko said.

He said the Russians were disillusioned by unabating hardships brought along by the economic reform and by a lack of tangible improvement of living standards.

It is little surprise that the socio-economic woes of Russia is a major stake in the political pre-election struggle which has already unfolded, Shumeyko said.

It is important to prevent extremist forces from winning, he continued.

The State Duma election ahead on December 17 gives Russia the chance to avert Russia's sliding towards destabilisation, provided "healthy, realistically minded forces will be able to divert the pre-election campaign into a constructive avenue," Shumeyko said.

He said there was the need for a State Duma which would reflect "the federative nature of the state so that the federation's component states would have in the State Duma representation responsible for their real role life of the country".

Things stand differently now, he continued, and this accounts for the fact that Moscow, whose voters make some six per cent of Russia's total electorate, got almost 38 per cent of State Duma seats in the 1993 election.

By contrast, the Volga-Vyatka region, whose proportion in the Russian electorate is also six per cent, has only 14 deputies in the State Duma.

Proceeding with comparisons, Shumeyko quoted the Urals, the region with 14 per cent of Russian electors and eight per cent share of Duma seats.

He said residents of towns and cities make 73 per cent of the Russian population and have 92 per cent of State Duma seats.

Most of citizen deputies are from Moscow, St. Petersburg, Nizhny Novgorod, Ekaterinburg and other industrial centres.

The Russian population and regions should more representation in the new Duma, Shumeyko said.

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### Border Troop Heads Discuss CIS Joint Protection

*MK2209080795 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 2*

[Report by Yuriy Golotyuk: "Russia Would Not Like To Eliminate 'Hot Spots' on the CIS Borders all Alone. Chief Commanders of CIS Border Troops Are Trying To Come To an Agreement on the Joint Protection of Borders"]

[FBIS Translated Text] A regular meeting of the Board of Commanders of CIS Countries' Border Troops was held in Bishkek yesterday [20 September]. As your SEGODNYA correspondent was informed at the information agency of the Russian Federation Federal Border Service, during the two-day meeting it is planned to agree on draft documents dealing with the prevention of uncontrolled migration and the procedure for entry and departure to and from CIS countries. Problems of integrating border guard agencies for joint protection of the CIS's external borders will continue to be discussed. For this reason, it is planned to consider the draft status of a regional association of commanders of staffs and coordination boards of CIS border troops.

In the opinion of members of the Russian delegation, headed by Colonel General Andrey Nikolayev, director of the Russian Federation Federal Border Service, of special interest is a draft agreement "on the mutual use of border troops in the CIS when critical situations emerge at external borders," whereby a kind of defense bloc of border troops is to be created. Russia is very interested in such an agreement, since until now it has had to bear the entire burden of operations conducted in "hot spots" near the border. This, incidentally, is further supported by the fact that there will be routine consideration of "the course of implementing the comprehensive plan for settling the situation on the Tajik-Afghan border."

In his speech at the chief commanders' meeting yesterday, Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev called the cooperation of the CIS countries on protecting common borders "successful and fruitful." He urged the border agencies to maintain even closer cooperation, without which, in his opinion, "it will be difficult to create free economic zones and put the economic and customs unions of the CIS countries into effect."

### Karimov Says Russia To Grant Funds for Aral Sea

*LD2009165695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1317 GMT 20 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] NUKUS, Uzbekistan, Sept 20 (INTERFAX) — President Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan said on Wednesday Russia was ready to provide some of the funds needed to fight a giant environmental disaster that has struck the Aral Sea.

Thwarting further destructive effects "is becoming one of the main problems of the economic development" of the former Soviet Central Asian republics, Karimov told a U.N. conference on the inland sea which on Monday opened in Nukus, a city located in the heart of the catastrophe-stricken region.

The president said the Central Asian countries needed to combine forces in protecting their natural environment to ensure their steady development. "Environmental protection today is becoming the main element of the national security of the region," he said, adding that creating a reliable environmental protection system was a priority task that needed immediate implementation.

The increasing salinity and desertification of fertile lands around the Aral, whose water "was a source of life for us, is becoming a source of disease not only in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya but also in their middle and lower reaches," the Uzbek leader said.

Central Asian heads of state issued a declaration in which they pledged to jointly work out a methodology for the use of the region's water resources and introduce state of the art irrigation and environmental protection technologies.

It was also proposed at the conference that the Central Asian states create a joint system to control use of their water resources. Compulsory exchange of environmental reports would also be required.

Since 1960 the Aral has shrunk nearly by half. In some places the sea has withdrawn more than 120 kilometers away from the original shore line. Life expectancy in the region is 20 years lower than in the rest of the Commonwealth of Independent States, according to 1994 statistics.

### ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 22 Sep

*LD2209081195 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0715 GMT 22 Sep 95*

["Press Review" — ITAR-TASS headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, September 22 (ITAR-TASS) — TRUD on bread shortage rumours.

"Rumours about shortages of bread and a possible famine are rife in the country. The rumours are now close to the truth, for drought has ruined grain crops on vast areas in Russia. A shortage of fuel, machinery and fertilisers has also told on the present-day grain situation.

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"The Russian Treasury is devitalised by the war and inflation to such an extent that the Government is now lacking for grain procurement inside the country, still ess currency reserves for the purchase of grain abroad".

"Grain yield in 1995 will not more than 65 million tonnes and will be the lowest over the years of reforms. Only 6 per cent of grain has been purchased for Federal stocks. Grain prices on the world market have risen up to 215 U.S. dollars per tonne, and this is not the limit, while bread prices in our baker's shops have gone up by 45 per cent since the beginning of the year."

IZVESTIYA on NATO's eastward expansion decision.

"NATO has decided in principle that the Alliance will open its doors to Eastern European countries, some of which were previously the Soviet Union's allies for the Warsaw Treaty Organisation while others, the Baltic Republics, were part of the Soviet Union.

"Technical details, contained in the document adopted in Brussels, are intended to slightly sugar the pill for Russian diplomacy which only has to admit its defeat in this protracted, but obviously a lost battle. For the sake of objectivity it must be pointed out that the latest events, primarily the war in Chechnya as well as Russia's stance on the Bosnia crisis only accelerated the process the outcome of which was clear beforehand".

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carries an interview with Vice-Premier Sergey Shakhray, who was one of Presidential and Government representatives attending a meeting of the Constitutional Court which scrutinised the constitutionality of Presidential Decrees and Government Resolutions aimed at settling the Chechnya crisis.

"The conclusion about the legitimacy of the use of the army by the President of the Russian Federation to restore constitutional legality, law and order in Chechnya is based not only on an analysis of Constitutional norms, considering the provision about their being of direct action. The use of the Armed Forces, and we proved that in the Constitutional Court, did not contradict the country's current legislation either," the newspaper quotes Shakhray as saying.

"In accordance with both the Constitution and laws, President Boris Yeltsin must take a prompt decision to ensure the country's security by using all security enforcing forces, including the army. This was what he did.

"At the Constitutional Court session we defended not just the constitutionality of specific Presidential or Government Acts. We upheld the right of society and the Russian State clearly and sovereignly determine their national interests. We upheld the honour and dignity of our officers and men who discharge their duty of defending the Motherland," Shakhray said.

OBSHCHAYA GAZETA runs an interview with Chief of the Presidential Staff Sergey Filatov who comments on talk about his possible resignation as follows:

"I guess who stand behind that talk but, unfortunately, I cannot confirm this by facts. Mentioning names is fraught with legal troubles. I believe all this is being done for the sole purpose of changing the alignment of forces in the President's entourage. Personal animosity is usually expressed openly. Those who fight against me strike their blows on the sly. They do not enter an open battle because, apparently, they have what to conceal".

OBSHCHAYA GAZETA on Federal forces' casualties in Chechnya.

Referring to the data of the Russian Government Press Service, the newspaper reports that the losses of Federal troops in Chechnya as of the beginning of August were 1,867 men killed, 6,481 wounded, and 252 reported missing.

ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI on State debt to defence plants.

Expert estimate is that the debt of the State to defence plants in the first half of the year amounted to 2,600,000 million roubles. The same newspaper reports that, according to the Central Bank, more than 300 Russian banks are now in trouble.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA carries an interview with Presidential Chief of Protocol Vladimir Shevchenko who reveals some of the secrets of the Kremlin protocol.

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### Moscow Suspends Joint Russian-U.S. Exercises

*LD2209092395 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow has suspended indefinitely the preparations for holding the Russian-U.S. peacemaking exercises "Peacemaker-95," an informed source in the Russian capital told INTERFAX today.

According to him, the delay in preparing the exercises is explained by the complicated situation in Bosnia and NATO's tough actions in that region. He also did not rule out the possibility of canceling the joint peacemaking exercises totally.

### Discussions on NATO Expansion, CFE Treaty Continue

#### NATO Recognizes Moscow's Concerns

*LD2109132895 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1310 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Aleksandr Mineyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BRUSSELS September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — NATO countries' proposed version of the revision of flank limitations for Russia of conventional armed forces in Europe shows the West recognises Moscow's justified concern over the problem this poses to its security. On the other hand, the proposed variant is not enough to remove this concern entirely. This is how Russia's Ambassador to Brussels Vitaliy Churkin, in an interview with ITAR-TASS, summed up the results of the conference in NATO under "16 plus one" formula held on Wednesday, in which he participated.

Churkin noted that the problem of flank limitations envisaged under the 1990 Treaty on conventional forces in Europe have long been causing Russia's concern. Moscow pointed this out to Western partners quite openly more than once. The Russian delegation that visited Brussels on July 17 set out its proposals to the NATO central office to this effect. The NATO Council has now responded to these proposals. The NATO variant will certainly be studied.

At first glance, it is in the right direction, but it is not enough to meet the needs and wishes of the Russian side, the Ambassador said. This is a complicated technical problem that should be thoroughly studied by experts of a special group working in Vienna. Only in this way can a timely mutually acceptable solution be found.

The Treaty on conventional forces in Europe was signed on November 19, 1990 by the then Soviet Union. The limitation on armed forces in Russia's Northwestern region and in the Northern Caucasus envisaged by the Treaty was determined proceeding from the presence of large contingents of forces in the Baltic Republics and in the Transcaucasia. The document stipulates the reduction of armaments of "groups of states". NATO and the Warsaw Treaty were then meant. This wording has become irrelevant now. Russia posed to NATO more than once the question of revising these arrangements which prevent Russia from keeping a sufficient amount of forces and armed equipment on its Western and Southern flanks.

#### Kozyrev Against 'Deals' for Expansion

*LD2109211295 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1410 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Yuriy Kozlov and Valeriy Sevryukov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 21 Sep (ITAR-TASS) — NATO's new proposals regarding a possible revision of the flank limitations on conventional armed forces in Europe, as envisaged in the 1990 Conventional Forces in Europe [CFE] Treaty, need to be studied in detail, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev told journalists today. The head of Russian diplomacy expressed the hope that a compromise will be reached in resolving this matter, taking account of "legitimate concern" in Moscow.

At the same time, the minister rejected any possibility of a linkage between a revision of flank limitations and a softening of Russia's stance regarding an expansion of the North Atlantic alliance. In his opinion "no deals in exchange for NATO's expansion" will suit Moscow. "This is altogether not a matter for bargaining," he added.

Mikhail Demurin, first deputy director of the Russian Foreign Ministry's press and information department, told a briefing in Moscow today that the proposals by the NATO countries that the borders of the flank zone be changed show that Western capitals, too, have come to realize the need to transform the declared readiness to take account of Russian security interests into practical actions. He said that NATO's approaches, as set out in Brussels on 20 September at a "16-plus-one" format meeting, will be thoroughly studied. The Russian side, he noted, sees them as a step in the right direction, although a comprehensive assessment will require time.

"At the same time", the official representative of the foreign political department said, "one can say even now that the proposed 'graphic' measures are not enough to alleviate Russia's concern, particularly in the Northern Caucasus." One would like to believe, he added, that this proposal is not NATO's final position but merely

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the first step toward the search for a decision which might be achieved during the course of future talks and which will ensure that the CFE treaty remains viable in the new military-political situation.

Concerning the history of this question, Mikhail Demurin recalled that the dialogue regarding flank limitations began on Russia's initiative in 1993. At that time, in the joint consultative group, Moscow put forward a whole number of proposals and ideas aimed at seeking a coordinated solution which, while not undermining the basic principles of the CFE treaty, would ensure the legitimate interests of Russia's security to the north and to the south in the context of the changing strategic situation in Europe. Above all, it was a question of the changes connected with the demise of the USSR and the distribution of the already considerable flank quota between the successor states. The Russian proposals were invariably accompanied by elaborate explanations regarding requirements in arms and equipment in one flank zone or another. In particular, quite recently — in July of this year — the NATO countries, as well as other parties to the treaty, were fully informed about the parameters of the planned configuration of conventional armed forces in the flank region, including the North Caucasian zone, where there is still instability.

### Minister Rejects NATO Expansion Plans

*LD2109154895 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1436 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sep 21 (INTERFAX) — Russian Deputy Foreign Minister [title as received] Nikolay Afanasyevskiy has categorically denied any possibility of Moscow agreeing with NATO plans for expansion to the East in exchange for the West revising flank limitations for Russia under the CFE [Conventional Forces in Europe] treaty.

"There is no connection between the two problems," he told INTERFAX Thursday.

The diplomat announced that NATO countries are expected to officially table their proposals on flank limitations to the Friday Vienna session of the joint consultative group of CFE treaty signatories.

According to him, the latest Russian proposals on the issue were submitted to the group last July.

"We hope to receive an official reply from the Western group of CFE countries Friday," the deputy minister said.

According to him, there was a preliminary discussion of the matter at a meeting of the Russian ambassador in Belgium, Vitaliy Churkin, with NATO representatives according to the 16 plus one formula in Brussels Wednesday.

Afanasyevskiy stressed that Moscow "received signals that the Western group of signatories to the CFE treaty is ready to meet the Russian side halfway on certain parameters of flank limitations."

However, the particular parameters and degree of concessions are not clear yet, the diplomat said.

### Gaydar Sees 'No Threat' to Interests

*LD2109220095 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1954 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Gennadiy Temnenkov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BONN, September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — "Russia's Democratic Choice" party has never objected to NATO's expansion, said party chairman Yegor Gaydar, currently on a visit to Bonn.

"We believe that this process poses no threat to Russia's national interests. Moreover, we have always come out for mutual contacts on a parity basis and interaction between Russia and NATO. On the other hand, we believe that this process should take place, fully taking into account our national interests," Gaydar said.

"Everything depends on how this process is carried out. If it proceeds with simultaneous development of interaction between Russia and NATO, promoting mutual understanding, taking into account the changing correlation of forces in Europe on the Northern and Southern flanks in the framework of the treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, provided that an access to NATO is denied to countries which make territorial claims to other states or have serious problems with human rights of ethnic minorities, then we have nothing against NATO's expansion," Gaydar said.

### Spokesman Applauds CFE Adjustments

*LD2109161895 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1456 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — Russian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Mikhail Demurin described the NATO-proposed adjustment of Russia's flanks within the framework of the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty (CFE) as a "step in the right direction."

At the same time, he told a briefing in Moscow Thursday that the NATO-proposed "geographic" measures were insufficient to dissipate Moscow's concerns, especially in the North Caucasus.

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"We would like to believe that the NATO proposal is not its final stance, but only the first step towards a solution to the problem," he added.

Demurin hoped that "the NATO member-states will show the political will at the upcoming talks needed to achieve accord to ensure that the Treaty will be viable in the new military and political situation."

### PRAVDA Views NATO Expansion Plans

*MM2109144695 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 3*

[Report by Vladimir Peresada: "NATO Heads East"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brussels, 20 Sep — So NATO is taking its first practical steps toward the admission of the East European and Baltic countries. The session of the North Atlantic Council that was convened in the alliance's Brussels headquarters today is due to approve the document which defines the principles and procedure governing that process.

Well, the reassuring words have come, reassurances addressed to Russia which conceal the aim of NATO's advance toward the borders of the former USSR and Russia's involvement in the so-called "Partnership for Peace" program, which offers it nothing more than sources of information, a kind of joint declaration on a supposed exclusive political dialogue with Moscow which is meaningless in terms of real potential for Russian influence — that is the concrete background to the preparation for "NATO's eastward expansion" which has been going on in recent years.

This is how the picture is shaping up now. After today's discussion, on 28 September to be precise, the representatives of all the interested countries, Russia included, will be invited to NATO headquarters for familiarization with the document on the alliance's expansion which has already been approved here. The fact that it will then be able to express its opinion, which will be enshrined in a special report, means little for Russia. If that opinion is "too critical and negative" it will simply be heard but not taken into account because even the hint of a right of veto on the part of states not belonging to the alliance is precluded. In other words, Moscow will simply be presented with what NATO has already cooked up.

And what it has cooked up is this. Even though the document has not been published yet, information about its main provisions is already circulating in the corridors of NATO headquarters. The criteria for the admission of new members is outlined in general terms there. In addition to such traditional formulas as the need to observe democracy, a commitment to the market economy, respect for human rights, and so forth, it contains a requirement to participate in all the North Atlantic alliance's activity, including collective defense and "peace keeping" operations. While "encouraging" but not obliging the "Easterners" to go for outright integration into NATO's military organization, it nevertheless clearly offers them an opportunity to try the French or Spanish model.

The specific timetable which prescribes who will be admitted and when has not been finalized yet. However, this is clearly only a matter of time. In December there will be a NATO Foreign Ministers' Council session which will examine the political aspect of expanding the alliance and, according to certain information, could also tackle the timetable question.

In any event there have been information leaks of this kind for some time now: The new members will be admitted in several "waves" — first Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, then Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Slovenia, and finally Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

According to observers here the "NATO-ization" of the Baltic countries last of all in the alliance's planned expansion is due to a reluctance to cause Russia extra irritation and, most importantly, to spare its present leadership acute criticism at home. That is also why NATO plans to accept certain amendments to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Treaty which would make it possible to satisfy Russia's desire to strengthen its southern flank. In addition, the Western press is writing that it is not at all advisable to "do anything decisive" before June 1996, in other words, before the Russian presidential elections are held.

### CFE Concessions Seen as Quid Pro Quo

*MM2109111695 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 1*

[Article by Aleksandr Sychev: "Russia Allowed To Transfer Tanks to Caucasus, But Only as Compensation for NATO's Eastward Expansion"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington has agreed to review certain provisions of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe [CFE] Treaty, allowing Russia to resolve one of the most acute problems in safeguarding its security — increasing its military might on its flanks (in other words, in a number of border regions, primarily the North Caucasus).

The state of affairs on its flanks began to concern Moscow from the time the Warsaw Pact collapsed. Those concerns only intensified with the collapse of the USSR. The CFE Treaty was signed 19 November

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1990. Many years of minute calculations of guns and mortars and arguments over the meaning of concepts such as "serviceman" and "soldier" came to an end. We miraculously emerged from the deadlock and signed a document clearly stating where and in what numbers NATO and Warsaw Pact armaments would be located.

But the Warsaw Pact collapsed, and the Soviet Union — which under the Pact was reliably protected by the troops of its allies and its own armed forces in the Baltic, Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine — became a thing of the past. Russia was left with its external European borders practically bare and without the right to strengthen them.

But the West had no plans to let Russia back out and brushed Moscow's fears aside.

The West has its own considerations pertaining to the flank restrictions — the strengthening of Russian military might on the flanks could be used by it to exert pressure on the newly independent states, particularly in the Baltic. Turkey resolutely opposes a review of the treaty, fearing an increase in Moscow's influence in the south.

Generally speaking, everything pointed toward Moscow's being unable to resolve this problem for a very long time. So Washington's agreement to meet it halfway was unexpected, to put it bluntly, and had immediate consequences. NATO immediately stated its intention to propose to Russia its own version of the revision of the "flank restriction maps." Even Turkey, our main opponent on this issue, can now do nothing and is restricting itself to attempts to permit as few Russian troops and armaments into the North Caucasus as possible.

It has not yet been possible to work out what exactly NATO intends to propose to Moscow. The Foreign Ministry and the Defense Ministry refused to make a statement on this "ticklish subject." The explanation for the refusal was that NATO's proposals had not yet been received through official channels. It is planned to hand over the proposals during the upcoming "16 plus one" working meeting in Brussels, which will be attended by Russian envoy Vitaliy Churkin.

But we can state with confidence that, even after this, the veil of secrecy will not become any more transparent — it is not the tradition of Russian diplomats to provide the press with leaks about the progress of talks, and they do not know how to use that means of pressuring their partners anyway. So we will probably find out how many tanks we would like to deploy on our flanks and how many we have been allowed when the corresponding protocols are signed or when those tanks move to their new bases.

Consequently, we will dwell on the actual moment when the mood of the United States and NATO changed. There are suspicions that the West is expecting an equally weighty concession from Moscow in return. Such as?

Although NATO affairs are not dependent on Moscow, as U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry stated yet again on an official visit to the Czech Republic, the West would nonetheless like Moscow not to kick up too much of a fuss on certain problems. The bloc's eastward expansion could be just such a problem for NATO.

The fact that this is the area where Moscow will have to make concessions was also confirmed by the NATO Council sessions scheduled for this week in Brussels. There is virtually only one item on the agenda — the adoption of a document on the methods and terms for admitting new members of the bloc. Allowing Moscow to strengthen its Armed Forces on its flanks should ease its fears over the future disappearance of the "buffer zone" between NATO and Russia and the prospect of the bloc reaching its borders.

Official Russian and NATO representatives deny such a linkage. But there is nothing else they could do.

**Kozyrev: No Unilateral Action in Bosnian Crisis**

*LD2109130295 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1222 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Yuriy Kozlov and Valeriy Sevryukov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 21 Sep (ITAR-TASS) — There should be no unilateral actions in the settlement of the crisis in former Yugoslavia, and it is necessary to take into account all aspects of the overall situation and Russia's interests. Russia's Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev told ITAR-TASS today that this was the topic of discussion on 20 September during his meeting with President Yeltsin in Sochi.

Kozyrev said that the issue of the forces which could be deployed in former Yugoslavia after a settlement is achieved there is a complex issue. This problem is at the "center of sensitive diplomatic talks with the Russian partners." The internal process of working out our own decisions is also under way. The conflicting sides also have an important say in this process.

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### Zagreb Orders Croatian Troops To End Operations

*LD2109210195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1914 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By diplomatic correspondents Aleksandr Korzun, Igor Porshnev, Yevgeniy Terekhov, and others; from the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — Zagreb has ordered Croatian troops to end all military operations in Bosnia, the Zagreb leadership said at a meeting with Russian First Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov in Zagreb today.

Well-informed sources in the Russian Embassy in Zagreb told INTERFAX that Zagreb had made such a move "taking into consideration Moscow's appeals."

### Spokesman Notes Cessation of NATO Air Strikes

*LD2109133095 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1305 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Vladimir Suprun]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW Sep 21 (ITAR-TASS) — Moscow has taken into account a joint statement of CINCSOUTH [Commander in Chief South] Admiral Leighton Smith and FC UNPF [Field Commander UN Protection Force] General Janvier on the non-resumption of attacks on Bosnian Serbs, Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman Mikhail Demurin said at a briefing today.

Speaking about the importance of the stabilisation of the situation in the area of Sarajevo, which came as a result of the decision of the Serb forces to move their heavy armaments away from the city, he stressed that favourable conditions for the continuation of a peace process could be created "only if all the parties concerned stop offensive operations, cease fire and display respect for the rights of the civilian population."

### Zotov Welcomes End of NATO Operation

*LD2109215295 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2013 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — Russian presidential envoy to ex-Yugoslavia Aleksandr Zotov has welcomed the decision of NATO and the UN to stop the military operation of the North Atlantic alliance in Bosnia.

"This is what we worked for. Without the cessation of NATO attacks one cannot speak of normal conditions for a peace process in ex-Yugoslavia," he said in a Thursday interview with INTERFAX.

In his opinion, however, it is still early to speak of a complete termination of the military operation.

Zotov did not rule out situations in which the NATO air force could be used again in response to some hypothetical aggravation in Sarajevo as well as other safe havens.

He said the threat of such a course of developments will be fully and finally removed only when decisions on the use of NATO or other outside forces are made by the Security Council in the framework of established procedures, instead of the UN Secretariat together with NATO.

### Deputies on NATO's 'Lesson for Russia'

*MM2109131195 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 1*

[Report by Nikolay Dorofeyev: "Deputies Return From Bosnia"]

[FBIS Translated Text] It is quite obvious that the NATO bloc has become one of the sides in the armed conflict, and what is more one which is by no means acting in the Serbs' interests. This was stated by Russian parliamentarians who have visited the conflict zone.

Sergey Glotov, Konstantin Zatulin, Vitaliy Sevastyanov, and Vitaliy Zhuravlev spent five days in the confrontation zone. According to their observations NATO air strikes have been carried out not only on military but also on civilian facilities. The deputies believe that 900 people have died and 2,000 have been wounded as a result of aviation action and the Croat-Muslim offensive in the Serbian Republic.

The parliamentarians managed to visit the location of the Russian battalion of U.N. peacekeeping forces, which is stationed in the conflict zone. The Russian airborne troops are in an unenviable position. If Deputy Sergey Chkalov is to be believed, initially the Russian peacekeepers received 10 minutes' warning of air raids before the bombing began. Now not even this is done.

According to Deputy Zatulin the NATO air raids are bearing fruit: Serb resistance will soon be broken, he believes. But the parliamentarian thinks that NATO's actions in Bosnia are just a prelude and that in actual fact "they are teaching Russia rather than the Serbs a lesson" there, while rehearsing the techniques for "peacekeeping actions" on Russian Federation territory.

Zatulin described the actions of the Russian president and Government in extremely harsh and negative terms, observing that the statements by executive branch representatives are exacerbating rather than improving the situation.

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## Serb Foreign Minister Holds Talks in Moscow
### Buha Meets With Baturin, Ivanov

*LD2109194895 Moscow NTV in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[From the "Segodnya" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Russian diplomacy is having a busy time. One of the toughest problems is Bosnia. Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev said today that at their meeting, President Yeltsin had demanded that no unilateral approaches to the Bosnian problem should be permitted. This phrase conceals dissatisfaction over Russian diplomatic failures on the Bosnian front, where events are not developing in the way Russia would like. Many people noticed that the visit by Aleksa Buha, the foreign minister of the self-styled Serb Republic, took place when Kozyrev was out of Moscow. This is the fourth day of Buha's private visit to the Russian capital. He has met Russian First Deputy [Foreign] Minister Igor Ivanov and Yuriy Baturin, the president's national security advisor.

Buha gave an interview to our correspondent Aleksandr Izraelyan today.

[Begin Buha recording in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed Russian translation] My main purpose in coming to Moscow is to strengthen the peace process in the Balkans, with Russia's help, because if military actions continue all efforts to resolve the matter peacefully will be senseless. Furthermore, I am not at all sure then that the war would not spill over beyond the Balkan region.

We are in agreement with the provisions of the peace plan proposed by the Contact Group. In Geneva recently the basic principle of equality in Bosnia-Herzegovina was accepted. Having agreed on paper, the Muslims and Croats are nevertheless continuing the war, taking advantage of the fact that the NATO bombings have weakened our military might. Nevertheless, if the war continues, we will seek weapons from our allies because we have no other way to defend ourselves. This is the message I gave Mr. Baturin. But if commonsense prevails, and we gain peace, we will not need weapons. This is the basis of the policy of the leaders of the Serb Republic, and the main purpose of my visit to the Russian capital. We consider it to be essential to create on the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina two equal state formations, independent of one another — a Serb and a Croat-Muslim one. In this case, even the relative percentage of territory would be irrelevant. [end recording]

## Further on Buha's Visit

*LD2109182095 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1640 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Valeriy Sevryukov and Vladimir Suprun]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 21 Sep (ITAR-TASS) — The stands of Russia and the Bosnian Serbs' republic "almost fully correspond" on all aspects of settling the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, Aleksa Buha, foreign minister, told a news conference today. He expressed a "sincere satisfaction" over his meetings with the Russian president's administration and the Russian Foreign Ministry, as well as the political opposition.

"We came here to find peaceful ways of settling the conflict which are already visible," Aleksa Buha noted. According to him this approach received "unequivocal support" in Moscow. The minister said that the Serbs in Bosnia are willing in particular to find a political settlement of the problems.

At the same time, "in order to put a stop to any speculation" on the issue of Russian military aid to the Serbs, Aleksa Buha said that even though it had been touched upon during the meeting, it had not, for the time being, moved on to the level of practical discussions. However, the minister continued, in the event of a resumption of offensive operations on the part of the Muslim-Croat Federation, the problem will also arise for Pale "of military supplies and allies."

The Serb minister noted with regret that the initiative in the Bosnian settlement belongs to the United States, while the other members of the Contact Group are "playing second fiddle." Meanwhile, he stressed, Russia was and remains a great power, despite the West's attempt to belittle its role, not only in the Balkans, but also in world politics as a whole.

Commenting on the motives that guided the Serb delegation in its choice of interlocutors, including General Aleksandr Lebed, the minister noted that in any democratic country not only the power structures but also the opposition have a voice. "We considered that Gen. Lebed would be our best interlocutor from among the opposition and we are glad that we were not mistaken in this."

Aleksa Buha today completed his working trip and will leave Moscow by plane on 22 September.

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**Yeltsin Meets Chinese Foreign Minister in Sochi**

*LD2209103495 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Boris Yeltsin received Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in Sochi today, and held discussions with him about the preparations for his visit to China. Qian Qichen will hold talks in Moscow this evening with Andrey Kozyrev.

**Defense Ministry Considers Intensifying PRC Ties**

*LD2109201695 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1939 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Mikhail Shevtsov]

[FBIS Translated Text] MOSCOW, September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — The Defense Ministry of Russia shows a great interest in restoring bilateral ties with China in the military-technical field.

At present, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Russia is considering draft agreements between the two countries on intensification of military-technical ties within the framework of the agreements reached during Defense Minister Pavel Grachev's visit to China in May of this year, a high-ranking representative of the Defense Ministry of Russia told ITAR-TASS.

The leadership of the Defense Ministry is studying the possibilities of deliveries of Russian weaponry and hardware to China and the organization of repairs of Russian hardware that the People's Liberation Army of China has in service now.

The Russian Defense Ministry is also showing an interest in the expansion of ties between the maritime military districts in the Far East.

According to this representative of the Ministry, the implementation of agreements on military-technical cooperation with China will "create prerequisites for the further development of military cooperation between the two countries."

**Yeltsin, Lukashenka Discuss Bilateral Ties**

*LD2109140095 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1341 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — A meeting of the Russian and Belarusian Presidents, Boris Yeltsin and Alyaksandr Lukashenka, in Sochi ended in an informal atmosphere, at a tennis court, on Thursday [21 September]. The presidential press service reported this to ITAR-TASS.

The meeting of the Presidents began at a luncheon at eight a.m.. During the negotiations held later for over an hour and a half they exchanged opinions on a broad range of bilateral relations. Consultations on some matters of economic reforms were held.

Lukashenka told the Russian President about the results of his working visit to Moscow and his meeting with Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. The policy of lifting export duties from Russian and Belarusian exports was agreed upon, specifically, at these talks. Yeltsin supported the decisions passed at the negotiations in Moscow, the press service reported.

**Border Improvement Agreement Signed With Belarus**

*LD2109213495 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2042 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, September 22 (ITAR-TASS) — An intergovernmental agreement on improving and equipping border of Belarus was signed by Director of the Federal border service of Russia A. Nikolay and Commander of Border guards of the Republic of Belarus V. Morkovkin in Moscow today.

The document was signed in conformance with a treaty on joint efforts to guard the state border of the Republic of Belarus, which was signed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin and his Belarusian counterpart Alyaksandr Lukashenka on February 21, 1995.

The Russian Border guards will help their Belarusian colleagues improve and equip the external border of the neighbouring republic.

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## Political Issues

### Reportage on Yeltsin's Meetings While in Sochi

#### Soskovets on Industry, Chechnya

*LD2109164995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1546 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — President Boris Yeltsin and Deputy Prime-Minister Oleg Soskovets met in Sochi Thursday.

A presidential press service report received by INTERFAX says Soskovets informed Yeltsin of the results of industrial performance in the first eight months of the year, and steps to form a wholesale electricity market and to prepare for the cold season.

The deputy prime-minister also reported on the results of his tour of the Far East and Siberia, in particular the progress of restoration operations in earthquake-stricken Neftegorsk, Sakhalin island.

Soskovets informed the president of decisions concerning a draft government program of conversion in the defense industry as well as the implementation of a government program of housing construction for army officers.

Yeltsin was also told about the reconstruction of the Chechen economy and social facilities.

The discussion on the latter question, the press service reports, was attended by Security Council Secretary and presidential envoy in Chechnya Oleg Lobov.

#### Kulikov, Nikolayev Report

*LD2209113695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1018 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 22 (INTERFAX) — Russian Interior Minister General Anatoliy Kulikov and Director of the Federal Border Service General Andrey Nikolayev arrived in Sochi today to inform President Boris Yeltsin, currently in the Black sea resort on vacation, of activities of their departments.

Kulikov's report will focus on the Interior Ministry's fulfillment of presidential instructions given during his visit to the Ministry in August 1995, a representative of the Interior Ministry told INTERFAX.

Kulikov will inform the President of plans to reorganize some structures in his ministry, work carried out by the interior troops and interior bodies in Chechnya, and the solution of several notorious crimes.

Sources close to the state head told INTERFAX the President will listen to Kulikov's report Saturday.

Today Yeltsin will meet Director of the Federal Border Service Nikolayev to learn about current activities of the border troops.

According to Nikolayev, after meeting the President he will visit the 33rd border unit stationed on the Russian-Georgian border and the separate Vesyeloye checkpoint on the Psou river, whose activities "give rise to many questions."

#### Lobov Meets, Returns to Groznyy

*LD2109214095 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1931 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — The presidential envoy in Chechnya Oleg Lobov returned to Groznyy Thursday evening after meeting President Boris Yeltsin in Sochi where the head of state is now on holiday.

According to well-informed sources, during the meeting Lobov informed the president about the situation in Chechnya, the enforcement of military agreements and the restoration of social and economic life in the republic.

Deputy Prime-Minister Oleg Soskovets took part in the discussion of these matters.

### Conference Urges Yeltsin Federation Council Decree

*LD2109215395 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1931 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — Participants in the conference titled "The role and participation of the federation's constituent members in forming the federal legislative power" decided in Moscow today to recommend that the Russian president issue a decree on forming the Federation Council, parliament's upper chamber.

Those at the conference said they believed that the Federation Council should be formed "in line with the spirit and the letter of the Constitution" from the heads of the executive and representative power organs of the federation's constituent members.

The conference also requested Russian President Boris Yeltsin to permit local leadership elections for executive power bodies to be held in December 1995 by those federation members which had made a relevant request before Yeltsin signed the decree of September 17 on holding local elections in December 1996.

Chairman of the Federation Council Vladimir Shumeyko said the regions might hold local elections only if they had the legal basis for such elections.

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Those at the conference said they believed that local elections in the rest of the federation's constituent members should take place in the period from June to December of 1996.

The conference involved the leaders of the presidential administration, the heads of the executive and representative power organs of the federation's constituent members, officials from the Central Election Commission, parliamentarians, representatives of the government, the defense and interior ministries, the Federal Border Guard Service, military commanders and scientists.

**Chernomyrdin Holds Conference on Oil, Gas in Komi**

*LD2109121595 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1135 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Gennadiy Yezhov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] NARYAN-MAR, September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin on a working visit to the Komi Republic held on Thursday in Naryan-Mar, the centre of the Nenets autonomous district, a conference on the development of the oil-and-gas complex in the north of Russia's European part. Representatives of the neighbouring Arkhangelsk region also participated in the conference.

The prospected reserves of fuel in the territory of the Nenets autonomous district amount to 1,280 million tonnes, Anatoliy Kazakov, Director of the Arkhangelsk Geological Amalgamation, told the conference. About 80 billion dollars is needed for the implementation of projects for the development of oil and gas deposits in the territory of the autonomous district. Prospective investors are looking forward to the law on the sharing out of products which was referred for endorsement to the Federation Council. If the law is endorsed and investments are forthcoming, the oil output in the region will soon reach eight million tonnes.

Chernomyrdin issued instructions to federal ministries and agencies for the solution of the problems of oil workers as regards oil extraction and the development of the social sphere. Thus the Economics Ministry and the Ministry of Fuel and Energy were instructed to work out the ways of restoring part of taxes to enterprises with foreign investment now developing oil and gas deposits in the territory of the Nenets autonomous district. This will amount to over five billion roubles for last year and nearly 30 billion roubles for the first six months of this year.

The State Property Committee was instructed to make amendments in the plan for privatisation of the Arkhangelsk geological amalgamation joint-stock company so that five per cent of shares be sold to the population of the district and that no less than 30 per cent of funds received from the sales of other shares be channelled for the development of the social sphere in the Nenets district.

The Prime Minister will spend the afternoon in Usinsk.

**Labor Minister Melikyan on State Service Problems**

*MM2209090895 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 95 p 2*

[Report by Vasiliy Kononenko: "State Service Experiencing Disaster"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "The lack of social protection for state employees and their flight to commercial structures and the lack of tough discipline in management organs today present a threat to national security." That was the conclusion drawn in a talk with your IZVESTIYA correspondent by Russian Federation Labor Minister G. Melikyan.

The authorities are indeed worried that very important state decisions are not being implemented since officials with miserly wages do not treasure their jobs and are seeking to derive benefit from their official position by, as a rule, transgressing the law. How to save the state management system from paralysis?

According to G. Melikyan two main blocks of questions are now being examined. First of all measures to enhance the prestige of state service. The wages of a member of the ministry collegium are now about 500,000 rubles [R] — not much more than the official subsistence minimum in Moscow. How can the empty state coffers help state employees today? Primarily with bonuses. They are already being paid at the level of up to 40 percent of wages depending on length of service. For instance, if an employees has worked in state service for 12.5 years he is assigned a pension which is 55 percent of his salary. For each subsequent year of service there is an increase of three percent. But this situation is still giving rise to keen debates since there is no clarity with regard to the question of which workers from which services of former times can be categorized as state employees.

For instance, if a man has worked in the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions or was a CPSU oblast committee secretary and is now retiring on pension from the oblast administration. How should his length of service be calculated? Members of the cadres policy council have had to turn to the Constitutional Court for a decision regarding the president's 1991 edict concerning the suspension of the CPSU's activity. This decision

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contains a legal norm stipulating that party and public organizations performed state management functions. Thus former party functionaries, like other workers of organs designed for ideological education and the mobilization of the working masses, can now count on increased pensions.

But material incentives for officials are only one aspect of the problem which the authorities are actively working on. G. Melikyan admitted that his department has many alarm calls about state directors receiving fabulous salaries and in conditions whereby workers are unable to get their wages for months. Instances are also known of corruption among officials on whom the result of the distribution of state funds and resources and the size of taxes and duty levied depend. It is no accident that this year the biggest competition was registered for entry to the St. Petersburg customs school.

Anticorruption measures were recently examined at a session of the cadres policy council. It is planned that when they joint state service officials will fill in declarations of their sources of income and also of the property they have. Annual checks on this information will be a subject for the attention not only of the tax inspectorates but also of the special services. Of course we cannot but welcome these good intentions but there are doubts as to whether they will be a serious obstacle to bribe takers. To my question: "Who at the Ministry of Labor has filled in a declaration of income for last year?" G. Melikyan replied: "I have, but with some difficulties...."

It turned out that the minister had filled in his declaration and asked his son to take it to the tax inspectorate for his place of residence (Cheremushkinskiy Rayon). The boy was laughed at there and told to take the paper back. Then G. Melikyan provided his son with the law on the status of the deputy and the provision on state employees. This time the tax officials relented and took the declaration. My interlocutor did not argue about the weakness of the measures which the authorities are taking to combat corruption but he believes that today there are no simple solutions. Long-term routine work is needed by legislators and the power structures.

**Barsukov Takes on Nepotism at FSB; Fires Three**

*MK2109135995 Moscow MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 1*

[Report by Aleksey Overchuk: "Barsukov Fires Relative of Soskovets. President's Man Has Decided To Take on Family Clans"]

[FBIS Translated Text] It looks as if the echo of Budennovsk will long haunt various officials, dealing blows to their careers. The day before yesterday, for instance, yet another board meeting was held at the Federal Security Service [FSB], which was (for the umpteenth time!) devoted to improving operational and service activity. This time, however, the customary boredom of such meetings was dispelled by the new director. With the unanimous approval of the audience, he fired by his own decision as many as three persons at one time: Colonel General Anatoliy Semenov, chief of the Antiterrorist Administration; Major General Romanov, chief of the FSB administration in Stavropol Kray; and Stepashin's deputy, Lieutenant General Igor Mezhakov.

It is not by chance that we mention Barsukov's "own decision." General Mezhakov is the brother-in-law of Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets (they are married to sisters). Independent observers, however, see Barsukov's resolute step as something beyond the limits of a simple punishment for Budennovsk.

Your MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS correspondent was told by people close to the ministerial office that "Mezhakov got what he deserved:" The general's career was based entirely on the efforts of Soskovets. According to other competent sources, there is nothing strange about such courage. Barsukov has simply started fighting the nepotism and favoritism reigning in the ministry — all the more so since the president supports this drive of his.

**Filatov Responds to Rumors of Likely Dismissal**

*MK2209052995 Moscow OBSHCHAYA GAZETA in Russian*
*No. 38, 21-27 Sep 95 (signed to press 20 Sep 95)*

[Interview with Sergey Filatov, presidential chief of staff, by Yelena Dikun; place and date not given: "Sergey Filatov Prepared for Dismissal" — first paragraph is introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] Rumors have it that "special conditions of work" have been created for Sergey Aleksandrovich Filatov, presidential chief of staff: He has been stripped of his office on Staraya Square, his state summer house in Moscow Oblast, and his security guards. Thus it was made clear to the "slow" Filatov that it is time for him to resign. Your OBSHCHAYA GAZETA correspondent turned to Mr. Filatov himself for explanations.

[Dikun] Have you really been left without an office, a summer house, and security guards?

[Filatov] No, I retain my Kremlin office. The office on Staraya Square has in fact never been mine; this is simply a room where I periodically held meetings. As for the guards and the summer house, they were indeed taken away from me, but I would look at the problem

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from two angles. On the part of the presidential security service, this is petty vindictiveness, but on the part of the president this is a reasonable decision. I did not occupy this summer house ex officio; I was settled on a guarded compound when preparations for the 1993 referendum were under way, then the Chechnya events began, and certain security threats remained. In a way, this was a method of giving me temporary shelter. Presently the sociopolitical situation is getting back to normal, so such precautions are redundant.

[Dikun] Talk of your resignation is incessant. Who do you think benefits from the circulation of such rumors and who in the final analysis profits from your resignation?

[Filatov] I can guess who stands behind all this, but, unfortunately, I cannot confirm my guesses with facts. In this case, naming them would be fraught with troubles in court. I think this is being done to tip the balance of forces in the presidential entourage.

[Dikun] Could it be that the problem boils down to someone's dislike for you?

[Filatov] Usually, personal dislike is expressed openly. Those who fight against me, as a rule, deal blows on the sly. They do not engage in open combat, because they apparently have something to hide.

[Dikun] It is assumed that the presidential entourage is divided into two "parties." Is such a "two-party" structure coming about spontaneously, or has it been built deliberately?

[Filatov] There are no parties around the president, there are professionals who, undoubtedly, back the president's line and accept his program, otherwise it makes no sense to work on his team. It is another matter that members of this team differ in their attitude to people and approaches to certain things. There is a democratic approach to the development of society, for instance, and there is a totalitarian one. There are also differences with regard to methods of holding on to and retaining power. I think, in all likelihood, that's where the snag is.

[Dikun] Vyacheslav Kostikov, former press secretary of the Russian Federation president, said shortly before his resignation that his political mission is "to fight for a democratically-minded president." Evidently, someone is fighting for "an antidemocratically-minded" or "partocratic president." That is, the president always turns out to be the target of someone's competition. Are these permanent clashes political in nature or is this just a struggle "to have access to his ear?"

[Filatov] To all appearances, the problem is not that somebody can seize power in the end — the president himself is keeping it very firmly and does not need help in this regard. In my judgment, the issue is competition for influence to shape the flow and channels of information that reach the president.

[Dikun] The struggle of the two "parties" in the presidential entourage has not produced anyone's final victory yet. What will the president gain if either of these groups finally has the upper hand?

[Filatov] This question should probably be put to the president.

[Dikun] It is well known that you grudgingly accepted Edict No. 1400 two years ago. Perhaps it is then that your problems began?

[Filatov] I did not oppose the edict, although I expressed certain doubts to the president. It seemed to me that we should have adequately prepared — psychologically and ideologically — the public, the regions, and all federal agencies so that this action did not come crashing down on them out of the blue. But on the other hand, I sensed that if the president let the initiative slip out of his hands, everything would end in rebellion, a defeat for the state. In my view, however uneasy and worried I might have been, I understood in my mind and heart that the president had to take such a step.

[Dikun] When you were still at the Supreme Soviet, it was clear that you were not a master of intrigue. A lot of time has since passed; you could have gained experience. Surely there are people in the current presidential team from whom one can learn this art, aren't there?

[Filatov] As for such artists in the presidential entourage, this is up to you to judge. As for me, I am just as inept at such games as I have always been.

### Filatov: 30,000 To Compete For 450 Duma Seats

*LD2109164395 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1456 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — Russian President's Chief of Staff Sergey Filatov believes that at least 30,000 candidates will compete for the 450 State Duma seats during the upcoming parliamentary elections.

The goal today is to avoid the "madness the election campaign is turning into," he said at a seminar on the role of Russia's regions and autonomies in forming federal legislative bodies, held in Moscow Thursday.

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Filatov warned that the voters who have to choose among so many candidates may eventually give in to despair and decide not to come to the polls at all.

He believes that such large number of candidates increases the risk of a random choice. As a result, people will "wake up the morning after election day (December 17) awed and surprised asking themselves: 'What have we done to our state?'" said Filatov.

Filatov put the blame for such a large number of parties and blocs being registered in Russia on the Justice Ministry and on the Central Electoral Commission, accusing the former of working out too lax regulations about who can have the right to run for the Duma and the latter of not fighting the trend persistently enough.

Filatov said that he had sent a letter about this issue to the Justice Ministry Wednesday.

Speaking about the work of the Federation Council and the State Duma, Filatov said the two houses of the Russian parliament "have done a great deal" since January 1994.

However, he expressed regret that "no progress has been made in creating a civil society."

Filatov also said that about 800,000-900,000 letters are sent to the Russian president every year.

**Communists Continue To Push For No Confidence Vote**

*LD2109133995 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1315 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Ivan Novikov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — The faction of communists in the State Duma will continue to collect signatures of deputies to express no confidence for Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Anatoliy Lukyanov, one of the leaders of the communists faction, said this at a news conference held by the faction in the lower house of parliament on Thursday [21 September]. Lukyanov said the question of no confidence for the President will be raised at the Duma Council immediately after the house reassembles for its autumn session in early October.

Aman Tuleyev, member of the Federation Council, told reporters he sends to the Constitutional Court the question as to whether the Russian President's decree on the elections to bodies of state power in subjects of the federation and local self-government bodies in December 1997, as well as elections of chiefs of administrations of subjects of the federation in December 1996, issued the other day, is in keeping with the constitution. Tuleyev regards the decree as unconstitutional.

Tuleyev was backed by the faction of communists in the State Duma. Lukyanov said the faction of communists now has an opportunity to raise the question about the presidential decree with the Constitutional Court.

**Body Created To Check Laws Against Constitution**

*LD2009212495 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1851 GMT 20 Sep 95*

[By diplomatic correspondents Aleksandr Korzun, Igor Porshnev, Yevgeniy Terekhov, and others: From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A presidential decree has been drafted on establishing a special body at the president's administration that would check the laws passed in the Russian Federation' constituent entities for constitutional compliance, Chief of the president's Staff Sergey Filatov told the leaders of regional legislative bodies in Moscow Wednesday.

He said the new body is to work jointly with the regions in creating laws. This is important, said Filatov, because the constitutions of some of the Russian Federation's republics differs from the federal laws, say in interpreting the concept "sovereignty".

Observers link Filatov's public activity with the president's recent decree intended to regulate the election process in Russia. Filatov comments on the decree in detail in Presidential Bulletin of September 19. The decree provides, among other things, for electing heads of regional administrations in December 1996. As an exception, the Nizhniy Novgorod, Omsk and Moscow regions have been allowed to hold elections on September 17, 1995.

Governor of the Sverdlovsk Region Eduard Rossel told INTERFAX that the president's decree on electing the leaders of regional administrations in December 1996 will complicate the work of the Federation Council, as confrontation may arise between the elected and appointed territorial leaders.

Head of the Novosibirsk regional administration Ivan Indinok told INTERFAX that he would insist on holding gubernatorial elections on December 17, 1995.

In his opinion, the population of the Novosibirsk has the right to exercise their constitutional rights on a par with the residents of the Moscow and Omsk regions."

He said he will try to convince the president that the date of local elections must be the same for all.

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## Media Issues

### Ministry Debts Force Central TV Off Air

*OW2209000695 Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Teleradiokompaniya Sakhalin Television Network in Russian 0055 GMT 19 Sep 95*

[Announcer read report; from the "As of This Hour" newscast of the "Evening Panorama" program recorded on 18 Sep]

[FBIS Translated Text] I would like to bring you an additional report that we have just received in our studio. The fact is that many of you were probably surprised to notice that Moscow Russian Public Television First Channel program and the second program, the Moscow Russian Television program, were not relayed today.

From the staff of the oblast radio and television transmission center we have learned that this situation developed due to Russian Ministry of Communications enterprises that have incurred debts to power engineering workers. While we view this as an unfortunate situation, we think that our colleagues will correct matters in the next few days.

## Military & Nuclear Issues

### Troops Force Restoration of Northern Fleet's Power

*LD2209070395 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0647 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[By Vasiliy Belousov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MURMANSK September 22 (ITAR-TASS) — The Russian military had to send armed soldiers to force an engineer on duty to restore power supply to the nuclear submarine base of the Russian Northern Fleet, thereby averting a catastrophe. Power supply to the base was cut off last Thursday for unpaid electricity bills.

ITAR-TASS today learned some details of this conflict. The Kola power company had stopped transmitting electricity to the substation supplying power to the naval base, thereby leaving four nuclear-powered submarines without electricity. These subs had been decommissioned, but their reactors were still active. The autonomous power systems of come of the submarines could not be switched on and the reactors became uncontrollable. The danger of an accident with unpredictable consequences became imminent. Fortunately, this did not happen. The Military forced the duty engineer at the substation to switch on the electricity supply thereby preventing a disaster.

People responsible for this accident will definitely found, although formally nobody can be incriminated for jeopardising the safety of nuclear installations. The power workers had acted in exact accordance with the government's decision of July 27, 1995, which allows them to resort to such sanctions against those who repeatedly fail to pay for the consumed electricity. However, they certainly went too far in the given case, and their actions could have been disastrous not only for the military, but for all the population of the Kola Peninsula.

The decommissioned nuclear submarines, which are so dangerous for the environment, must be provided with reliable safety systems, which could be used in any emergency situation. This conclusion was draw by representatives of the military establishment and the Kola power company, who have analysed the circumstances of this most dangerous event.

## Federal Assembly

### CPRF To Resubmit Impeachment Bid, LDPR Supports

*MM2109135795 Moscow PRAVDA ROSSII in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 1*

[POSTFACTUM report: "For an Impeachment Procedure"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "We do not intend to demand an extraordinary session of the State Duma and will wait until the fall session begins to present the signatures of deputies who want to renew the impeachment procedure at the very first session," G. Seleznev, member of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation faction, said. Regarding deputies' possible support for the Communists' initiative, G. Seleznev noted that "V. Zhirinovskiy, who announced in summer the withdrawal of his faction's signature in connection with Yeltsin's illness, has not made a written statement to that effect" and therefore he expressed the hope that the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia will also support the impeachment procedure.

### Filatov on Federation Council Formation Issue

*LD2109141795 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1129 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Lyudmila Yermakova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — Chief of the Presidential Administration Sergey Filatov called on State Duma members to re-consider the law on the formation of the Federation Council vetoed by President Yeltsin.

It is important "that the State Duma spare no effort to reconsider the law," Filatov said at a meeting on the

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role and participation of the components of the Russian Federation in the formation of federal legislative bodies.

He said settling the Federation Council problem was a priority at the moment, and expressed concern, together with representatives of the regions, over the fact that the issue is still suspended, though less than three months are left before the elections.

Filatov expressed disagreement the situation in which a region is headed by one person and represented in the Federation Council by another. Such "duality of power" can lead to an unnecessary "war", according to him. The prolongation of the term of office of the present Federal Assembly is not a solution either, according to him.

It is necessary to ask the Constitutional Court to speed up the consideration of President Yeltsin's appeal for the explanation of some articles of the Russian Constitution concerning the formation of the Federation Council, Filatov said.

It is also essential to study other variants of solving the problem to avoid a power crisis. It is necessary to observe the Constitution instead of making up an election regulation, he said.

Assessing the work of the existing parliament, Filatov said that it has done very much, and the present chamber composition provides a good opportunity for interaction among the members of parliament.

The head of the Presidential Administration voiced concern over the fact that there are practically no parties to unite Russia's citizens during the period of reform.

In his opinion, "a united programme is needed to make the country's population independent of priorities put forth by each new authority composition."

Filatov did not conceal his anxiety over the huge number of parties and blocs willing to be engaged in the election campaign. "We cannot be protected from accidents in the very last days before the elections," he said.

He also expressed an opinion that "round table" conferences and other meetings should be held as the December 17 election day draws nearer, so that candidates can convince voters of their professionalism to be elected to the State Duma.

He said he had sent a letter to the Justice Ministry earlier this week concerning the flaws in the registration of blocs and parties.

### Glazyev Charges Government Falsified Economic Data

*MM2209134595 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 1*

[Unattributed report from "From PRAVDA's Own News Bureau" column: "Duel Postponed but Weapons Kept at Ready"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The duel to which Sergey Glazyev challenged Anatoliy Chubays has been postponed. The scientific and practical conference which the government planned to hold and at which Chubays, with his characteristic provisos, reluctantly agreed to enter into debate will take place a month later than scheduled. But yesterday Glazyev announced the main points of his position from which he intended to attack his opponent.

Apart from the previously cited figure of a two-fold decline in production from October 1993 through May 1994, a simultaneous sharp reduction in real wages and productive capital investment is being observed. Therefore inflation is really around 10 percent per month. Glazyev especially stressed the "elements of trickery" in government reports. For example, the minimal 4.6 percent inflation in August can be attributed to seasonal factors and in no way to the cabinet's heroic efforts.

Another government ruse is the deliberately incorrect use of statistical methods. Practically extinct sectors — light industry, agricultural machine building, instrument making — no longer affect the calculation of the overall rate of decline and the picture looks much rosier without them. Dead men tell no tales.

Thus, the chairman of the Duma Committee for Economic Policy stated, what we have is a formal stabilization which is seemingly taking place on its own in parallel with the degradation and erosion of production structures.

## Regional Affairs

### Reportage on Chechen Negotiations, Terrorism, Military

#### Capture of Achkhoy-Martan Said Planned

*LD2209113995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1018 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, Sept 22 (INTERFAX) — Dzhokhar Dudayev's illegal militias plan to capture the town of Achkhoy-Martan west of Groznyy to declare it the capital of the Chechen Republic — Ichkeria.

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An officer in the joint federal command press center told INTERFAX Friday that, according to intelligence reports, a decision to capture Achkhoy-Martan has been made at a recent meeting of field commanders chaired by Dudayev.

The officer emphasized that the increasing incidence of firing the federal positions around Bamut, especially in the vicinity of Achkhoy-Martan seems to confirm this.

He said that the separatists escalated their activities from sporadic shooting to attacks by small groups using grenade launchers, mortars and flame-throwers.

The officer believes that the Chechen members of the Joint Observer Commission either turn a blind eye to these attacks or are out of touch with their militias and the situation.

### Maskhadov: Forces on 'Full Combat Alert'

*LD2109194495 Moscow NTV in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[From the "Segodnya" program]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] In an interview to NTV television company, Aslan Maskhadov, chief of staff of Dudayev's formations, confirmed that yesterday he had indeed put his forces on combat alert.

[Begin Maskhadov recording] I gave the order yesterday when I was brought the statement, and when I was given an ultimatum to respond; and when the special observer commission sitting was postponed until the 27 September. I genuinely did take this as an ultimatum and a declaration of war, and I gave the command to my armed formations to go onto full combat alert. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Mikhaylov Committed to Political Accord

*LD2109213695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1931 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — The Russian delegation to peace talks in Groznyy confirmed its commitment to political settlement in Chechnya, the head of the delegation, Nationalities and Regional Policy Minister Vyacheslav Mikhaylov told INTERFAX Thursday.

At the same time, he underlined that "we will never let anyone shell cities and villages and intimidate the civilian population."

Mikhaylov described yesterday's attempt upon the presidential representative in Chechnya, Security Council security Oleg Lobov, as "an attempt to torpedo peace settlement of the crisis and provoke the federal authorities into a strong response."

The delegation plans to verify questions on the actual situation in the republic at a meeting with the pro-Dudayev delegation Friday, and at an expanded conference with participation of representatives of Chechen regions and villages Saturday, he added.

Mikhaylov said the Russian delegation will take part in a roundtable conference of political parties and movements of Chechnya next Saturday.

"We should reach accord and make a decision that arms should not be fired in Chechnya" at these meetings, he added.

According to Mikhaylov, issues of socioeconomic development were on the top of the agenda due to the upcoming winter.

Commenting on the present situation at the peace talks, Mikhaylov underlined that the Chechen side did not observe the bilateral military accord. In particular, it failed to hand over heavy arms by September 20, as stipulated. He described Chechen explanations of this fact as "unworthy and unfounded."

Pro-Dudayev rebels "should prove their desire for peace by real actions," he stated.

### Mikhaylov Condemns 'Terrorist Act'

**bat>[INTERFAX]**

*LD2109213795 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1931 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — The Russian delegation to peace talks in Groznyy resolutely condemned yesterday's terrorist act against Russia's senior officials in Chechnya, including Presidential Representative Oleg Lobov. The head of the delegation, Vyacheslav Mikhaylov, made this official statement in Groznyy Thursday.

Mikhaylov underlined that "such terrorist acts were designed to further aggravate the complicated sociopolitical situation (in Chechnya)."

"This act aimed to give a pretext for further escalation of tensions and to prevent peace and civil accord in Chechnya," he added.

Mikhaylov was confident that "those to blame for this barbarian action will be revealed and punished."

Mikhaylov said his delegation confirmed his commitment to political settlement in Chechnya with the participation of all interested parties and political forces. At the same time, he added that "the unconditional implementation of the bilateral military accord is the essential condition to crisis settlement."

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### Zorin Derides Attempt To Kill Lobov

*LD2209113395 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1018 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, Sept 22 (INTERFAX) — The first deputy head of the federal authority in Chechnya Vladimir Zorin says that those who plotted to assassinate President Yeltsin's plenipotentiary emissary and the secretary of the Russian Security Council Oleg Lobov "failed to meet their political objectives."

"The efforts of those who mean to torpedo the peace talks prove futile now that Moscow declared that it would resort to exclusively political methods in a bid to settle the Chechen problem," Zorin told INTERFAX Friday.

The commander of the federal contingent in Chechnya Anatoliy Romanov and Dudayev's chief-of-staff Aslan Maskhadov who co-chair the special monitoring commission, have scheduled a working meeting for September 22. They are planning to discuss problems of the realization of the military agreement, Zorin said.

Then, according to Zorin, the federal and Chechen emissaries will resume discussion of the peace process.

In Zorin's view, many political forces, "from the irreconcilable to criminal," may have pinned hope on the terrorist act and wished an end to the peace talks.

The attempt on Lobov's life was made on September 20 near Groznyy. Lobov was crossing the Neftyanka river when the bridge under his car was blown up.

### Security Council Aide on Terrorism

*MM2109153495 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 1*

[Article by Security Council Press Secretary Valeriy Kadzhaya: "Explosion on Bridge" — first paragraph is TRUD introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] An attempt on the life of Oleg Lobov has been made in Groznyy. What lies behind it? Security Council Press Secretary Valeriy Kadzhaya reports the details from the Chechen capital.

Yesterday morning at 0845 hours a motorcade in which Oleg Lobov, the Russian Federation president's authorized representative in the Chechen Republic, and republic leaders S. Kadzhiyev, U. Avturkhanov, and N. Semenov, were traveling came under a terrorist attack. A powerful explosion occurred when the motorcade was on the bridge across the Neftyanka River. It destroyed two bridge spans, caused a crater 2 meters in diameter on the bridge, and tore up steel structures. The explosion occurred a second after the vehicle carrying Lobov had passed its epicenter. The following vehicle was stopped by the explosion right under its hood. Miraculously nobody was killed. Four people in the vehicle following Lobov's vehicle were injured. The passengers, including Yuriy Kolobalev, leader of the Security Council Secretariat, were concussed and received injuries of varying degrees of seriousness. But their lives are not in danger and they have been hospitalized.

The investigation group that arrived at the bridge discovered a wire which had been used to detonate a powerful demolition charge by remote control. It is clear that the explosion was no accident. It was a terrorist act aimed at assassinating Lobov.

Naturally the question arises — who needed this and why? Yesterday it was exactly 50 days since talks began between the Russian authorities and representatives of the illegal armed formations. Lately it has become clear that Dudayev's side is using the talks to play for time, simultaneously stockpiling weapons and redeploying its military formations and combat detachments. On 19 September the command of the joint federal forces grouping in the Chechen Republic issued a statement to Aslan Maskhadov, cochairman of the Conciliation Oversight Commission, and OSCE military observer Sandor Mesares, saying: Despite the repeated statements by the illegal armed formations' representatives that their leadership is fully in control of its field commanders' actions and can influence the disarmament process, federal forces are nonetheless fired on every day. Thus, in the period 1 through 18 September federal forces were fired on 408 times with various types of weapon. As a result 26 servicemen were killed and 153 were wounded.

In contravention of the agreements, Dudayev's side is forming detachments to guard populated areas without supervision on the part of the Conciliation Oversight Commission and the OSCE mission, essentially legalizing illegal armed formations. Thus Dudayev is again trying to establish his regime by force of arms. Disarmament is not in fact being carried out. All this indicates that Dudayev is again preparing to resume hostilities.

The situation in the Chechen Republic has noticeably changed since Lobov was appointed the president's authorized representative here. The population of Groznyy and the republic have immediately sensed the intensification of work to restore the national economy. The president's edict of 5 September on compensation payments has met with an especially positive response. People realize that the process of restoring the Chechen national economy, housing repairs, and preparation for winter — all this is in safe and capable hands.

As soon as the normalization process progressed from deadlock the people's psychological state naturally

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also changed. Undoubtedly all this could not fail to alarm those in Dudayev's entourage (and evidently him himself) who are banking on war. Just like the time when the Russian president's authorized representative Polyanichko was evilly murdered when the process of stabilizing the Chechen-Ingush conflict started gaining momentum, it has now been decided to take out Lobov. Fortunately the terrorist act was unsuccessful.

When addressing journalists yesterday Lobov said that he deeply regretted what has happened: First, innocent people have suffered, and second, such methods can only undermine mutual trust, which is fragile enough as it is. The smell of gunpowder is in the air, and all it needs is a match to be struck to cause an explosion. But we will do everything, Lobov said, to prevent this. The process of restoring the national economy, preparing for winter, and supplying people with housing, heating, and medical and other services will be our main objective at the moment. My trips to the republic's rayons showed that people want a peaceful life. The terrorist acts carried out in Groznyy are acts of desperation undertaken by extreme extremists. But they will not succeed in reversing the peace process. They will not be allowed to do this either by the people themselves or by the federal forces, who are currently in full control of the situation in the Chechen Republic.

### Groznyy Protests as Delegations Meet

*LD2209085795 Moscow Radiostantsiya Ekho Moskvy in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] We have just received a report from Anatoliy Adamchuk, our correspondent in Chechnya, about the operational situation in Groznyy.

[Adamchuk] A consultative meeting of the Russian and Chechen delegations and also representatives of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE] has been under way since 1130 in the OSCE mission's headquarters in Groznyy. By the time the Russian delegation arrived, over 200 local inhabitants had gathered outside the mission. The crowd chanted just a few words: "Return our Brothers!" and "Troops Out!" Only the vigilance of the guards saved the Russian delegation from being torn apart. The crowd outside the OSCE continues to grow. The people are waiting for some statement from the two sides.

Vyacheslav Mikhaylov, head of the Russian delegation, promised to give an interview for the press and make a statement to those assembled after the meeting. The people are impatiently waiting for the meeting to end.

The situation outside the OSCE mission's headquarters is continuing to heat up.

### Border Guard Hostages Reported Alive in Chechnya

*LD2109163095 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1436 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — The director of the Russian Federal Border Service Andrey Nikolayev has told INTERFAX on Thursday that five Russian border guards who were captured on August 24 by Chechen gunmen in Dagestan, are alive and are being kept in Chechnya.

Four officers and one private, the driver, were captured in the area of Lake Kezenoyam in Dagestan. The next day a group of 120 militants attacked a border guard patrol. During several hours of fighting four border guards were killed and 13 wounded. As many as eight Dagestan special policemen were also killed. The gunmen were beaten out of Chechen territory.

According to reports, the gunmen divided the hostages into two groups, the first one including three border guard officers and one private and the second one — a counterintelligence officer.

Nikolayev said that despite numerous promises by Chechen leaders to help the earliest release of the hostages, "there is no progress so far."

According to him, initially the militants demanded 30 million rubles for each border guard. Now they are not making any demands.

Nikolayev has denied the report of one of new agency that the hostages were captured by the gang led by Shamil Basayev.

### Budennovsk To Be Compensated for Terrorism

*MK2109092995 Moscow MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Chernomyrdin Decides To Pay for Food for Shamil Basayev's Hostages"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Government of Russia has decided to pay out of the federal treasury all costs and expenses connected with Shamil Basayev's terrorist act in Budennovsk.

MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS has learned that damage done by the terrorists is assessed at 62.8 billion rubles [R]. This sum will be allocated for the Stavropol Kray administration.

Of this sum, R270 million will go to rebuild the police station, and R100 million to pay for the services of "Stavropol" airport. Provisions have also been made to cover funds spent on food for special subunits and for

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hostages taken by the Chechens. R240 million will go for this.

As for the costs of arranging medical services for those hurt in the terrorist act, these exceed those for all other items — R18 billion (R13.91 billion is being set aside to rebuild town facilities).

The federal authorities have also accepted the Moscow Government's offer to rebuild and re-equip the municipal hospital. A portion of the project will be funded out of the capital's budget.

**Further on Chernomyrdin's Komi Republic Tour**

**Most of Komi Oil Spill 'Cleaned Up'**

*LD2109214595 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1931 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] USINSK, Russia, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said on Thursday most of the area in Russia's Komi Republic which was polluted by oil leaking from a damaged pipeline in summer 1994 had been cleaned up.

"Everything has been cleaned up, the oil that was spilled has been localized," Chernomyrdin said in a conversation with residents of Usinsk after visiting the site of the accident close to the town.

He said there was no threat to a local river and estimated that 86% of the cleaning work had been done.

Different sources put the amount of oil that came out of the pipeline last year at between 14,000 and 75,000 tonnes.

Komi's government says most of the oil, which had spread over a 70-hectare (170-acre) area, had been localized.

More than 250 pieces of machinery are being used to cleanse the area, work on which, according to the Komi government, about $44 million has already been spent.

**On Timan-Pechora Oil Field Development**

*LD2109215095 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1931 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] USINSK (KOMI REPUBLIC), Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said the development of the Timan-Pechora oil field, one of Russia's biggest oil fields, must be carried out under a single plan.

He said at a meeting today with the directors of fuel and energy enterprises of the country's northern regions in Usinsk, the Komi Republic's administrative center, that the Russian Fuel and Energy Ministry must coordinate the drawing up of this single program.

Chernomyrdin said the program should be worked out jointly by Russian firms which will develop the Timan-Pechora oil field in the north of European Russia.

Chernomyrdin said the main problem concerned the transportation, refinement and further use of oil rather than oil extraction. He said oil transporting and processing were "the weakest part of the fuel and energy complex where the main losses occur."

Chernomyrdin said he backed the practice for attracting leading foreign companies to deal with the effects of the oil spill near Usinsk. The oil spill occurred because of an accident on a defective pipeline. He said the activity of foreign high-skilled professionals was supervised by a Russian representative.

Chernomyrdin urged the Arkhangelskgeologiya joint-stock company and the Komitek joint-stock company to end their struggle for the exclusive right to develop the Timan-Pechora basin. He said he deemed it necessary to join together efforts by Russian firms and companies because "nobody will be left without work" on the Timan-Pechora oil field.

Chernomyrdin said he did not support the proposal that the Severgazprom joint-stock company and the Komitek be named as the general contractors for developing the Timan-Pechora oil field. Such a proposal has been advanced by Komi Minister for Industry, Transport and Communications Yevgeniy Grunis. Chernomyrdin declined to name any companies which could be responsible for this serious project.

Chernomyrdin said Komi oil workers must raise annual oil extraction from the present 8.5 million tonnes to 15 million tonnes and then to 25 million tonnes.

Chernomyrdin completes his two-day trip across the Komi Republic today and will return to Moscow on the same day.

**Sources Name Dagestani Bus Hijackers**

*LD2109214495 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2100 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MAKHACHKALA, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — INTERFAX has been told by sources in Dagestan law enforcement bodies the names of the two terrorists who took passengers in a Makhachkala-Nalchik bus hostage Wednesday and were captured by the Alpha anti-terrorist unit Thursday. Ibragim Chalandarov, b. 1969, and Aleksndr Drugalyov, b. 1967, are both unemployed Makhachkala residents.

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The terrorists are under interrogation and no official reports have been made about their motives. Still an INTERFAX reporter learned from negotiations with the terrorists prior to their capture that their action had been prompted by the hope of making money and helping their drug-addict friends get cured.

**Yeltsin Writes to Rossel on Power-Sharing**

*LD2109163995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1554 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] YEKATERINBURG, Sept 21 (INTERFAX-EURASIA) — Russian President Boris Yeltsin sent a letter to Sverdlovsk Region Governor Eduard Rossel from his residence in Sochi Thursday. In part, the letter said that a package of documents on power-sharing between the Sverdlovsk region and the Russian Federation had been submitted to Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, Rossel told INTERFAX Thursday.

Prior to this, Rossel had repeatedly stated that the power-sharing treaty will be signed within two months from his election as governor. The elections were held on August 20.

According to Rossel, Yeltsin asked the government and Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandr Zaveryukha personally to improve provision to the region of bread and confectionery and to loan the region about 70 billion rubles to purchase bread.

**Sobchak Asks Lobov's Help in Railroad Project**

*MK2109073695 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 3*

[Own correspondent's report: "A Letter Prompts Response"]

[FBIS Translated Text] St. Petersburg Mayor Anatoliy Sobchak has sent a letter to Oleg Lobov asking the Russian Security Council secretary to use all of his influence to complete on schedule the environmental expert evaluation of the project for constructing a high-speed St. Petersburg-Moscow railroad. Apparently, the influence of Aleksey Bolshakov, former president of the "High-Speed Railroad" joint-stock company and current deputy prime minister, was insufficient. Pointing to the particular strategic importance of the new project, Sobchak is distressed over the fact that certain forces, "to please their selfish ambitions." are using the project as a political ram in their struggle for influence on voters and wonders, "For the sake of what is this struggle against high technology being waged, a struggle that runs counter to Russian interests?" This time it is the State Duma's Environmental Committee, which has requested an additional expert evaluation of the project, that is playing the bad guy.

**Moscow Mayor Opposes Extending His Own Term**

*MM2009154295 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 1*

[Report by Viktor Belikov: "Luzhkov Taken Aback by Yeltsin Edict"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "A complete surprise" was how Yuriy Luzhkov described the edict postponing the date of elections to the organs of state power and local self-government of the components of the Federation, which was signed by President Yeltsin 18 September. The mayor of Moscow had not even seen the text of the edict as of noon Tuesday and knew its contents only by report.

It seems that Yuriy Luzhkov's plan to hold the elections for mayor and deputy mayor on the same day as the Russian presidential election next summer, which he publicly announced the other day, is not to be. The Moscow mayor told IZVESTIYA's correspondent that he does not consider it possible to deny Muscovites the legitimate right to express through the ballot box at the appointed date (June 1996) their attitude toward the five years of activity by the mayor and the government he heads. At the same time he said that he agrees with the extension of the term of office of city Duma deputies, who must be given the right and the time to carry through the interesting and constructive ideas that are being successfully implemented jointly with Moscow's executive authorities.

**Vice Premier Zaveryukha Visits Drought-Hit Volga**

*MM2109183095 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 1*

[Report from "Corridors Of Power" column: "Vice Premier To Assess Consequences of Drought"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Aleksandr Zaveryukha set off yesterday for the parts of the Volga area most badly affected by drought. He will go to Saratov and Volgograd Oblasts, where he will familiarize himself with progress in implementing the 30 August Russian Federation government directive on giving assistance to drought-affected regions. In Volgograd he will visit an international exhibition of equipment for the food and processing industries. According to information from the vice premier's secretariat, the trip by A. Zaveryukha, who is one of the central State Duma candidate deputies on the Agrarian Party of Russia federal list, is unconnected with the election campaign.

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**Communist Leader Arouses 'Great Interest' in Siberia**

*MM2109103995 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 2*

[Report by Communist Party of the Russian Federation Press Center: "G. Zyuganov Tours Siberia and Far East"]

[FBIS Translated Text] G.A. Zyuganov's tour of Siberia and the Far East has aroused great interest among Siberians. On 15-16 September he visited Irkutsk and Irkutsk Oblast and met with East Siberian coal field coal industry workers, students and teachers at Irkutsk State Technical University, and Irkutsk Oblast officials — the governor, the chairman of the local legislative assembly, and the mayors of Irkutsk, Angarsk, and Shelekhov. He held meetings with the voters of Irkutsk, Angarsk, and Ust-Orda.

On 17-18 September Zyuganov was in Khabarovsk, where he also met with the head of Khabarovsk Kray Administration and spoke on radio and television.

He had a successful meeting with students and teachers at the local technical university. His meeting with local voters took place in the Palace of Trade Unions and he answered their questions in detail. News conferences for Zyuganov which were attended by a large number of journalists were organized during his visits to Irkutsk and Khabarovsk.

**Conference Discusses Exploiting Arctic For Fuel**

*LD2209100995 Moscow Russian Public Television First Channel Network in Russian 0500 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[Report over video by correspondents Vladimir Batalov and Gennadiy Petrov; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] An international conference on the development of the continental shelf in Russia's Arctic zone ended in St. Petersburg.

[Correspondent] Russia's oil and gas resources are being gradually drained. The majority of them are already only half-full. [passage omitted]

Leading shipbuilding and military defense enterprises in Russia's north are to be rebuilt to produce off-shore oil platforms. The extraction of oil and gas at the Timano-Pechora deposit will be carried out at a depth of up to 40 meters, and in the Barents Sea at a depth of up to 300 meters. It is thought that the first oil will be extracted from under the ice in 1998 and gas — at the beginning of the next millennium. In the 21st century the Russian and West European oil and gas complexes will be based on the development of the Arctic shelf. That is why leading foreign firms have already expressed great interest in the project.

**Northern Fleet Nuke Sub Base Loses Electrical Power**

*LD2109193695 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1814 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Vasiliy Belousov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Murmansk, 21 September (ITAR-TASS) — An emergency situation occurred this afternoon at one of the bases of the Northern Fleet where nuclear submarines that have been decommissioned but have active reactors are standing idle.

The Kola power system, because of electricity debts, has curtailed its supplies to the substation which provides several nuclear submarines that have active reactors but are being prepared for scrap. For reasons which are still not clear, an ITAR-TASS correspondent was told by someone who witnessed this incident, the self-contained power supply of the reactors' cooling systems was not switched on. There was a threat of their overheating which could have led to irredeemable consequences. Fortunately, the military and the power engineers were able to speedily communicate with one another and the base's power supply was restored, thus averting a calamity.

Unfortunately, the fleet is not insured against a repetition of such emergencies. So long as the military department fails to clear its debts to the power engineers, debts which are in excess of 20 billion rubles, the latter will be entitled to switch off supplies to other Northern Fleet bases where dozens of decommissioned nuclear submarines, which threaten unforeseen dangers, are standing idle.

**Official Explains Power Cut to Kaliningrad**

*LD2109153395 Moscow Russian Public Television First Channel Network in Russian 0500 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Last week we reported the alarm raised by the Kaliningrad special defense district. Vital anti-aircraft and communications installations and units of the army and navy had had their electricity supply switched off because of non-payment. Today, the Kaliningrad power workers give their answer.

[Begin O.N. Gladkov, acting director of Kaliningradenergonadzor, recording] The military owe us around 23 billion rubles. We received assurances that the Defense Ministry would tackle the problem of the debt in the

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near future and so naturally we tried to turn the supply to the installations back on again as soon as possible. [end recording]

As you can see the alarm raised by the military was heard and the installations were reconnected. Let's now hear the alarm being sounded by the employees of Kaliningradenergo (Eng: Kaliningrad Power).

[Begin V.N. Finozhenok, economic director of Kaliningradenergo, recording] We don't regard them as the guilty party. We regard them as hostages. But the debts are now so great that they have begun to cause enormous damage to the work we are doing to prepare the equipment for the winter. I think that these issues have definitely got to be solved now — and the president and the government are working on them. I say that because the winter will be here much quicker than you might think. [end recording]

**Maritime Power Workers on 'Emergency Footing'**

*LD2109162895 Moscow Russian Public Television First Channel Network in Russian 0500 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Oleg Padenko and Sergey Toropov video report from Vladivostok]

[FBIS Translated Text] In the [Russian] Far East, the workforce at all the power stations of the Maritime Territory have begun working on an emergency footing:

[Correspondent Oleg Padenko] The products most in demand in Vladivostok today are candles, kerosine lamps, and South Korean gas cookers. Thus, the people of the city try somehow to prepare for the winter. After all, electricity in people's houses is off now for long periods. The situation has been made even worse by a decision of the department of the Far East's combined power network to stop the overflow [peretok] of electricity to the Maritime Territory and other regions because of nonpayment — and we're talking about 2 million kW hours a day.

The boilers are stopping at the Luchegorsk, Partizansk, and Artem state regional electric power stations and at the thermal electric power station in the territorial centre [Vladivostok]. There is nothing with which to purchase fuel oils, and the territory may lose another 200 MW of electricity production.

Meanwhile, the thermal power workers also are feeling the squeeze. A lack of finance has meant that they have only been able to start emergency work in September. A way out of the situation has been found in an agreement with the city administration and the builders. Between them, they have scraped together 3 billion rubles to replace one km of pipes, although 17.5 need to be laid. Unpaid and unable to buy enough fuel, power workers are either leaving their jobs or, if they do not have the right to do so, are warning of strike action.

Thus, Vladivostok people are once again preparing to kill cold evenings by candlelight along with their children — many of the city's kindergartens are closing because the lack of electricity rules out both heating and cooking.

**Sakhalin Cuts Gas to Komsomolsk Until Debts Paid**

*MK2209080295 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 3*

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Translated Text] Komsomolsk-na-Amure — The supply of Sakhalin gas to the city has been stopped. The local thermal power station has been shut down, and 49 enterprises of the Komsomolsk power-consuming area have had power denied them. According to a report of the city administration, the heads of the "Sakhalinmorneftgaz" joint-stock company warned the Amur region's power workers and authorities that they will not resume the supply of gas until the kray has paid for the fuel in full. The debt today tops 75 billion rubles.

**Germany To Help Tatarstan Create Tanker Fleet**

*MK2109073495 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 2*

[Unattributed untitled report from Kazan]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tatarstan's Prime Minister Farid Mukhametshin has said that a protocol of intent to set up a Tatar-German company for the creation of Tatarstan's tanker fleet and its subsequent joint use has been signed. In his words, the republic intends to enter the European market via Hannover. The prime minister said that "a direct air link between Kazan and Hannover, envisioned by the agreement on cooperation signed between the Republic of Tatarstan and the [German] land of Lower Saxony, will be Tatarstan's gate to Europe."

**Border Service Chief on Cooperation With China**

*LD2109215195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2107 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 21 (INTERFAX) — Federal Border Service (FPS) Director Andrey Nikolayev told a news conference in Moscow Thursday that he supported using Russian-Chinese experience in settling border disputes on Russia's borders with other countries. He said last summer's bilateral documents obliged the two sides to stop trespassers from whichever side they came from.

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Nikolayev said the two countries' border guards had agreed to constantly maintain telephone, radio and other contacts. He added Chinese border guards had made an "unprecedented step" during Russia's Putina-95 operation on the river Amur as they treated poachers more toughly.

Despite this positive experience, Nikolayev pointed out the problem of Chinese illegal immigration in border regions of Russia. He added Russian border guards had revealed and deported several hundreds of illegal immigrants from China in the Primorye territory last spring.

**Ingushetia Forms Commissions To End Blood Feuds**

*MK2109073995 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 3*

[Unattributed POSTFACTUM report: "Ruslan Aushev Is Resolved To Stamp Out the Blood Feud"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Conciliation commissions on cases of blood feuds are being set up in Ingushetia. Under a directive by the republic's president, Ruslan Aushev, published today in the local press, persons wishing to make peace are to announce this in public and sign a sworn statement for the commission. In the event an individual refuses to make up, the commission may exert pressure on that person, including "stripping them of republic citizenship," which in effect means the person's actual banishment and the termination of all material benefits provided from the republic budget.

**Revival in Dagestani National Movements Examined**

*954F3497B Nalchik SEVERNYY KAVKAZ in Russian 16 Sep 95 p 5*

[E. Urazayev report: "Revitalization In the National Movements: As Conjectured, (SEVERNYY KAVKAZ No. 32), a Revitalization in Dagestan's National Movements Has Begun on the Threshold of the Elections"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dagestan—In an open letter of response to G. Abashilov, editor of the newspaper MOLODEZH DAGESTANA, the executive committee of the Avar popular movement rejected the proposal that it convert itself into a cultural center. The justification given for this decision is the fact that an authoritarian regime, whereby parliament and the deputies have no rights, has taken shape in the republic, and it is impossible to resolve national problems under these conditions.

The leaders of the Sadval Lezgin movement also, it would seem, have managed to overcome the split following the special congress at the start of August. They were reconciled by the leaders of the Lezgin National Council—a body that accumulates representatives of various structures of a Lezgin persuasion and individual public figures. They have adopted jointly a statement that once again criticized the Russian and Dagestani leadership for the absence of any serious steps to avert a separation of the Lezgin people by the state border between the Russian Federation and Azerbaijan. In addition, the presidiums of the Lezgin National Council and the Sadval Lezgin popular movement call the attention of the leadership of Russia and Dagestan to the absence of any mechanism ensuring in guaranteed fashion the representation of the Lezgin people in the Russian Parliament.

Concern at the fact that yet again neither in the Federation Council nor the State Duma of the Russian Federation is there a single Kumyk or Lezgin was expressed by the presidium of the Kumyk National Council also. Its appeal to the peoples and leaders of Dagestan proposes a more serious roundtable with the participation of the leading political forces for the formulation of legally conditional, but ethically strict accords. To determine the most deserving candidates the leaders of the Kumyk National Council decided to hold a special conference in the coming days.

The remaining national movements are keeping mum as yet, either awaiting their turn after their "elder brothers" or looking for an opportunity via other channels.

**North Caucasus National Movements Viewed**

*954F3497A Nalchik SEVERNYY KAVKAZ in Russian 16 Sep 95 p 5*

[Interview with Valeriy Khatazhukov, chairman of the Kabardian Adygey Khase social and political organization, by correspondent O. Guseynov; place and date not given: "Authoritarian Regime and Corrupt Elements"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Kabardino-Balkaria—[Guseynov] Do you share the opinion concerning the existence of a crisis in the national movements of the North Caucasus?

[Khatazhukov] Yes, there is a crisis.

[Guseynov] What are its causes?

[Khatazhukov] Nationality problems in the former USSR were manifested in the perestroyka times as problems of culture, language, and history and then grew into political problems. As a result national movements, which had broad support, appeared. The growth of cultural and language problems into political problems was caused by the fact that there was no other

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way of resolving them. A certain level of freedom and sovereignty was needed for this.

Today people are talking about a constriction of the social base of the national movements and its smallness. What is the reason for this? First, many of the problems formerly raised by the national movements have either been resolved or raised at the state level. Second, the overall situation in the country—the economy, social problems—is far from contributing to the political and civic assertiveness of the population. Third, an authoritarian regime has been installed in the Russian Federation at this time. The same, but with its own specific features, in the republics of the North Caucasus also. Here the regional leaders, having won the support of the center, have represented the national movements as extremists, separatists, and such. Fourth, corrupt and even criminal elements, who have sold out to the authorities for positions, money, and so forth, have penetrated and, sometimes, come to head certain national movements in the region.

[Guseynov] Is it possible today to speak about a collapse of the pan-Caucasus national movement?

[Khatazhukov] No. We may speak of a profound crisis, a reassessment of values, a search for new ideas, tactics, and strategy. The main idea of pan-Caucasus unity remains. The euphoria of the first "democratic" changes has passed, and those who want to work professionally are coming to replace the "romantics."

There are few today who attach any significance to this, but a radical wing is emerging in the national (particularly in the Adygey and Dagestani) movements. This is very disturbing because these are not some riff-raff but serious, well-bred people. Before the war in Chechnya there were no serious forces in the majority of Adygey and Dagestani movements which were raising the question of the Caucasus' membership of the Russian Federation. The war has increased the social base of those who believe that Russia will not be a mother to the peoples of the Caucasus. There are among these people many who were raised on Russian culture and who received their schooling in Russia. This factor also will be reflected in the future in the essence of the national movements.

[Guseynov] What have the national movements' main mistakes been?

[Khatazhukov] These mistakes have been illuminated most clearly by the war in Chechnya. The national movements were not ready for this, not ready for the reality that took shape in Russia following October 1993 and the adoption of the new Constitution, and they lacked, naturally, the appropriate solutions. This was a glaring strategic mistake, which made it possible to smash the pan-Caucasus movement.

**Novosibirsk Industrial Production Rate Assessed**

*954F3490A Novosibirsk VECHERNIY NOVOSIBIRSK in Russian 14 Sep 95 p 1*

[Article by N. Tsarev: "Industrial Survey: We Are Falling, But....More Slowly"]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to the information of the Committee for State Statistics specialists, the rate of decline in industrial production is slowing down. While in the first half year of 1994 the lowering in the level of production came to 34 percent, in January of 1995 it was 13 percent, in the first quarter—11 percent, and in the first half year—8 percent. In January-July of the current year the physical volume of production on the whole in industry fell by 4.8 percent, and in July it grew by 11.1 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

The share of defense production is continuing to fall. The defense industry is going through the most difficult time of its entire existence.

Enterprises that are implementing the conversion of military production have increased production volumes, compared with eight months of last year, by 26.3 percent, and since the beginning of the year—by 8.3 percent. There is a noticeable increase in the share of civilian production.

A reduction was permitted in the first half year, in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, for 61 out of the 100 most important types of industrial products. Thus, it is still too early to talk about stabilization of the situation.

Let us look at the picture in the context of branches. Large and medium-sized enterprises of six branches of industry in the oblast exceeded the level of production of January-June of last year. The excess amounted to from 10 to 30 percent. This occurred in the ferrous, non-ferrous metallurgical, microbiological, flour grinding-groats and fodder, medicinal, and printing industries.

The comparative data in electric power, which can rightly be called the very basis of industry, are somewhat worse. In electric power the total volume of industrial production since the beginning of 1995 fell by 11.7 percent, although in the month of July taken separately it increased by 6 percent.

Production in the fuel industry fell, and the mining of coal was reduced by 8.7 percent, but oil production increased by 3.3 percent. It would not be superfluous to note that the increase in the fuel industry in July was

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20 percent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Coal output increased by 15.3 percent. In July, ferrous metallurgy workers increased production by a factor of almost three (in comparison with July 1994). The production of steel and ready rolled steel increased by more than a factor of 1.5. As before, output of steel pipes is falling (by 36.4 percent!), as is that of cold rolled steel strips.

Can the increased interest of people of various ages and occupations in "precious" metals explain the relatively successful activity of nonferrous metallurgical enterprises? Judge for yourself: In seven months the output of metallic molybdenum increased by a factor of 1.5, tin—by a factor of 1.6, and gold—by a factor of 1.9. There is no way that some kind of cold rolled strip, which is a semi-abstraction to many inhabitants, can vie with gold deposits....

The results of the activity of the chemical and petrochemical industries are unenviable. Here from the beginning of the year production fell by 26.8 percent. The output of synthetic resin and plastics fell by a factor of more than two. The production of medicines decreased, as well as articles from plastics. For the sake of fairness it should be said that the production of polymeric film and paint and varnish materials increased. You would not be embellishing reality if you agreed that we have a lot to wrap up, to paint, and to beautify in the oblast.

The lag in machine construction and metal processing is being reduced compared to the seven-month period of last year. The production of turbo generators, large electro and casting machines, and rail switches increased. However, as before, there has been a decrease in the output of metal-working machines and instruments, means of automation and spare parts for them, electric furnaces, and technological equipment for light industry and the agro-industrial complex, including spare parts.

Enterprises of the timber and wood processing industry reduced the output of products. The export of commercial timber and the production of lumber has been cut.

In the building materials industry production rose in July, and the gap with the level of seven months of last year was reduced. The output of nonore building materials and asbestos-cement sheets and panels is growing, but, as before, the production of cement, precast reinforced concrete sections, and lavatory ceramic articles is decreasing.

The "recoil" in light industry is continuing. The volume of production since the beginning of the year dropped by 16.5 percent. Substantially less cotton fabrics, bed linen, and knitted articles, including children's, and also furs and items from natural fur, are being produced. At the same time the requirement for hosiery items, in particular children's hosiery, and leather shoes for boys and girls is being satisfied more fully.

By far not the whole market was won by imported provisions. On the whole from the beginning of the year the output of products of the food industry of the oblast has increased somewhat. There is an increase in a number of products also with respect to the corresponding period of last year. For example, an augmentation is seen in the output of margarine products, cereals, macaroni, confectioneries, and nonalcoholic beverages. Almost two and a half times more flour was produced. And while in the production of sausage items and animal fat the oblast is close to the level of the corresponding period of last year, the production of bread and bakery products, rich cheese, and whole milk products was reduced by approximately one-fifth.

Wine and vodka articles and beer came off the conveyor lines of enterprises of the oblast with an increase over the level of January-July of last year. The increase in the production of cognac was threefold, but then enterprises offered the population less grape wine and champagne than before. It has to be assumed that under the conditions of the market the consumer will not find the gap that has formed: The amount of alcoholic beverages on conveyor lines is one thing, but the amount on store counters is another. Today just about everyone provides food and beverages for Novosibirsk residents.

For those who are interested in how much and what remains here in the oblast, and what amount and what is exported beyond its borders, it can be reported: Of the total volume of commodities, 55.9 percent is sold on the territory of Novosibirsk Oblast (43.8 percent of the commodities of a production-technical designation and 77.8 percent of the consumer commodities). Shipped outside the boundaries of the oblast were oil and gas condensates, coal, steel pipes, tin, overhead traveling cranes, machines, cement, food products, sewing articles, leather shoes, detergents, soap, washing machines, television sets, and much else. As we see, we are not licked yet.

## Economic Issues

### Davydov Urges End of Privileges For All Imports

*LD2109144695 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1340 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Irina Bolshova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — Privileges for all kinds of imports should be abolished in Russia. There should be fair

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competition between Russian and foreign products. Oleg Davydov, Russian Deputy Prime Minister, said this to ITAR-TASS on Thursday. He believes the preservation of privileges for imports damages the Russian industry.

The privileges for imports permit the penetration of the Russian market by a large number of goods, specifically alcoholic beverages, almost by contraband. Therefore the abolishing of privileges for imports of liquors and wines as of October 1, 1995 will make it possible to put a stop to the import of substandard products and will protect domestic producers of similar products who now have to engage in unnecessary competition, Davydov said.

Davydov said the government commission for protective measures in foreign trade, which he heads, now considers requests of Russian producers of chemicals to protect them against unfair competition of foreign suppliers of 15 kinds of goods. Special investigation will be started on such requests in accordance with international practice and provisions of the World Trade Organisation if the commission finds these requests justified, that is if it establishes considerable damage to domestic production or threats of such damages in connection with the dumping prices. Special anti-dumping and compensation tariffs may be imposed as protective measures, as well as import quotas in some cases.

### Views Foreign Trade Prospects

*LD2109235995 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1835 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Irina Bolshova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — In 1995, Russia's trade turnover, including CIS countries, is expected to reach approximately 105 billion dollars, said deputy chairman of the Russian government Oleg Davydov in an interview with BUSINESS-TASS today. Foreign countries account for 85-87 billion dollars of Russia's trade turnover, Davydov said.

In 1994, Russia ranked 18th in the world trade with a turnover of 101.9 billion dollars. The share of foreign trade in the gross national product per capita was 30 per cent, Davydov said. According to Davydov, this year a tendency to a growing foreign trade turnover will be maintained alongside an increasingly growing positive trade balance. A decline in trade turnover with CIS countries was halted, which to a considerable extent was achieved by the completion of structural perestroyka in Russia and the restoration of cooperative [words indistinct].

Making forecasts about further development of foreign trade, Russia should not overlook the fact that our exports of raw materials have reached the maximum level. "The establishment of a rouble corridor under condition of high inflation rates creates additional difficulties for Russian exporters," he said. Davydov believes that a way out of this situation is to perpetually reduce export duties depending on the fluctuations of world prices on exported goods.

In accordance with the Russian president's decree, as of September 1, export duties have been reduced for a considerable number of exported goods. In the near future, the problem of reducing export duties for oil is expected to be resolved.

"Russia's oil exports have reached a point beyond which their efficiency will decline," Davydov said. If this problem is not resolved in the near future, oil supplies will become loss-making for oil exporters, and the Russian budget will be the worst hit since oil processing enterprises will be unable to pay taxes, which means that there will be no budgetary revenues.

Davydov believes that ecxport duties have already played their role in recompensing the difference in prices on the domestic and world markets. Now that these prices have been practically brought in line it is no longer necessary to levy customs duties on exporters, he said. In his opinion, the state should raise funds by collecting taxes from commercial enterprises, which is practiced all over the world, rather than by charging export duties.

### Chubays Claims Success for Stabilization Measures

*AU2109160895 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 18 Sep 95 p 17*

[Interview with Russian Deputy Prime Minister Anatoliy Chubays by Dimitrina Gergova; place and date not given: "Crisis in Russia Has Bottomed Out"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Gergova] In the heat of the current election campaign, the state declared a number of banks insolvent. The crisis in the banking system naturally prompts one to ask whether declaring the banks insolvent is not a means to make it impossible for certain political forces to obtain credits.

[Chubays] No, this is not true, of course. The point is that at a particular moment a group of Moscow — and I emphasize Moscow — banks — found that they had a liquidity problem. This phenomenon is not characteristic of Russia as a whole. Financial stability is being achieved in the country. We have put a stop to the centralized handouts of free credits and we have stabilized the foreign exchange market, so that the banks

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can no longer profit from reselling foreign currency. The crisis itself no longer bothers us, we are overcoming it in general terms.

[Gergova] Mr. Chubays, what results have been achieved from the introduction of the "exchange rate band" for the ruble and why has it been extended to the end of this year?

[Chubays] At the moment, I can tell you that we had many arguments before adopting this decision. The government and the Central Bank declared that the ruble exchange rate will remain within prescribed limits. We simply guaranteed stability by committing ourselves to these guarantees.

What are the results? First, the volume of speculative dealing on the foreign exchange market almost immediately fell by almost two-thirds. Before the "band" was introduced, it amounted to about $1 billion per week, but afterwards it declined to $200-300 million. The funds from the foreign exchange market began to be redistributed in the real production sector, which is in fact why we are carrying out this "operation." Second, the level of inflation continued to decline. The Central Bank has increased its foreign exchange reserves, which reached $10 billion in July.

[Gergova] You have pledged to complete the privatization. What stage has it reached?

[Chubays] In 1994, 64 percent, or two-thirds, of the GDP was generated outside the state sector. This process is irreversible. The country has 40 million shareholders and several hundred investment funds. However, the investment process has hardly started in the private sector. As regards the rate of privatization, Russia is unique, but our task is to protect the owners whom we have created.

[Gergova] In your home town of St. Petersburg, privatization is following a different model from the Moscow one. Do you approve of this?

[Chubays] The issue relates to the land on which the factories are built, this is what has aroused political passions. Moscow's position is perhaps the most conservative. On the other hand, in St. Petersburg the land becomes the property of the privatized enterprise, which is able to deal with it as it sees fit. From every viewpoint, the land represents wealth, upon which we sit, but, alas, we are squandering this asset.

[Gergova] Mr. Chubays, you belong to Yegor Gaydar's party "Russia's Democratic Choice." How do you reconcile your political views with the fact that you are a member of the government, because in fact you are from the opposite side of the barricades?

[Chubays] This is not true. Not a single one of our party documents uses the term "opposition" to describe the government, nor was this said at the party congress. Gaydar said that our party supports the government on some issues, such as the policy in Chechnya and economic policy. However, there are some issues on which we disagree with "Russia Is Our Home" and the government.

[Gergova] In the event of disagreements between your party and the government, whose side are you on?

[Chubays] For this very reason, I have suspended my political activity until December this year, but I remain a member of "Russia's Democratic Choice." Our main task now is to ensure Russia's financial stability, to continue to reduce inflation and strengthen the ruble, to stop the decline of the Russian economy, and start it on the road to recovery. In Russia, everything is more complicated than anywhere else.

[Gergova] What do the figures indicate for the Russian economy?

[Chubays] The facts are these: Last, year, national production fell by 27 percent, whereas this year it has declined by only 3 percent.

The situation with inflation is the following: In January this year, when we started the financial stabilization, inflation in Russia was running at 18 percent per month, whereas in July it was 5.4 percent. The fall in inflation is not sharp, it is not instantaneous, but it is steady and persistent. For us, this implies that we have passed to peak of the crisis, that the most difficult times are now behind us. Now, the financial stabilization measures will not lead to any decline of production.

### Minister Yasin on Budget Economic Forecast

*MM2209125695 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 95 p 2*

[Report by Irina Savvateyeva: "Ministry of the Economy Swears To Stand To the End in Struggle Against Ineffective Capitalism"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "Russia has already chosen capitalism. Today we are choosing between effective capitalism and ineffective, oligarchic capitalism" was how Yevgeniy Yasin, minister of the economy, described the thrust of the polemic which has now developed around forecasts for the country's economic development for next year.

An economic forecast is the foundation on which the state budget is built. The 1996 budget recently submitted by the government for examination to the State Duma is based on an average monthly inflation of 1 percent.

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This forecast seems utterly unrealistic to the Duma. The working group of the Committee for the Budget has demanded that the basic financial document for 1996 be revised proceeding from an average monthly inflation level of 5 percent.

This demand seems absolutely unacceptable to Minister Yasin: The minister is convinced that its fulfillment will lead to the actual alteration of the government's economic policy since it will require the state budget deficit to be covered through a credit injection from the Central Bank. But this state of affairs is only to the advantage of a certain group of lobbyists who have already grown accustomed to existing by recycling free state money and to commercial structures parasitising on high inflation. And Yevgeniy Yasin is convinced that this is the economic policy which will be chosen in favor of ineffective oligarchic capitalism.

The minister of the economy believes that lack of trust in the government's calculations is caused by the bitter experience of the three previous years when the fall brought with it an unexpected eruption of inflation. And this experience is automatically transferred to this year's situation. But the situation this year, Yasin is sincerely convinced, is fundamentally different.

The minister of the economy's arguments are as follows. yes, the inflation indicator in August 1995 was virtually the same as in August 1994 — it was 4.6 percent. But the economic background itself is fundamentally different. Last year from the spring the government had been strenuously building up the money mass. But the growth in the money mass did not make itself felt for a very long time since there was a substantial slowdown in money circulation: The population, naively inspired by the promises of "MMM" and others, put a considerable proportion of its money into accumulations. This year, however, the growth of the money mass is considerably lower.

Yevgeniy Yasin believes the introduction of the currency corridor is a factor that is stabilizing the economy and helping to beat down inflation. The minister stresses that it is the noble aim of stabilization and not the stifling of exporters that the government was seeking in introducing this measure. Further confirmation of the absence of any government engagement on this issue is the introduction of an import tariff. Meanwhile, with decorously concealed triumph, the minister noted that contrary to the apocalyptic forecasts there had been no colossal increase in prices as a result. "And even Yuriy Luzhkov agreed," the minister stressed modestly.

Yevgeniy Yasin does not rule out the possibility that in October there may be a certain increase in the pace of inflation connected with the seasonal factor and the grain harvest shortfall. At the same time he noted that the measures which are now being taken to regulate the prices of the natural monopolies (primarily energy and railroads) should seriously curb expense inflation. Here the minister noted entirely reasonably that our monopolists have left for improvement the powerful reserve that is the raising of labor productivity, the reduction of expenses, and the rejection of ineffective investments. In this connection we think of "Gazprom" with its rural mini-economy of 205 collective farms abundantly irrigated with money from the bosses.

Proceeding from all the above Yevgeniy Yasin made the following forecast for 1996. The decline in industrial production will be no more than 3 percent. The overall decline in the GDP will be no more than 4 percent. Inflation will be in accordance with government forecasts. The best scenario is 1 percent a month. The worst-case scenario which government experts also envisage is 3 percent a month. In the first instance, Yevgeniy Yasin said, we should get stabilization, in the latter, depression. Indeed the difference between them does not seem that important to the minister of the economy. Approximately the difference between "healthy sensitivity" and "unhealthy sexuality," Yevgeniy Yasin translated economic terms into the language of ordinary mortals.

**Ministry To Keep Wage Increases Under Control**

*LD2109064295 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0613 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By Anna Zanina]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW September 21 (ITAR-TASS) — The Russian Ministry of Finance is going to put into effect, starting from the beginning of the next year, a temporary mechanism of the regulation of wage increase, Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Shatalov said at a press conference on Wednesday. This measure will be taken in connection with the lifting, as of January 1, 1996, of the tax on exceeding the wage fund. According to his estimates, the budget is going to lose from it 25 to 27 trillion roubles as a result of it.

Under this mechanism, enterprises and institutions, where average wages exceed 20 minimal wages, will be fined, if the monthly wage increase exceeds 0.4 of minimal wages. Fines are expected to range between 50 and 100 per cent from the sum, by which the fixed rate of wage increases was exceeded.

It is planned as well to lift some privileges on the profit tax for enterprises, Shatalov continued. These may include privileges, connected with the formation of reserve funds, tax holidays for small enterprises and privileges on capital investments for non-production purposes.

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Measures are being planned for intensifying the struggle against income tax evasion. Specifically, a tax may be introduced on incomes coming from the interest rates, which exceed the refinancing rate, set by the Central Bank.

The Finance Ministry is going to compensate for the losses from the lifting of the special tax next year by increasing, as of January 1, 1996, the rate of the value added tax from 20 to 21 per cent, Shatalov said. This will ensure the compensation of about two thirds of the losses.

**Hurt by Debts, Government Cracks Down on Defaulters**

*MK2109130095 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 16 Sep 95 p 1*

[Report by Aleksandr Bekker: "The Government Cuts Debtors to the Quick. By the End of the Year Arrears Should Be Halved"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At a press conference yesterday Petr Mostovoy, director of the Federal Administration on Insolvency and Bankruptcy [FAI]; Vladimir Gusev, chairman of the State Tax Service [STS]; and Vyacheslav Pankin, deputy director of the Tax Police Department, spoke of measures taken to reduce enterprise debt to the budget. The debt has reached 28 trillion rubles [R], prompting the authorities to toughen their methods for recovering them.

Within the next few days a presidential edict will be promulgated that removes restraints on recovering funds from debtors' hard-currency accounts. The Central Bank has coordinated procedures simplifying the recovery of debts. The STS has seized R1 trillion worth of debtors' property, gradually liquidating it, but this procedure needs legal documents expanding tax inspectors' powers. Mechanisms for operating enterprise bank accounts will be clarified to indicate to which of them proceeds are to be remitted.

At present, taking advantage of legal loopholes, fuel and energy sector enterprises, for instance, have kept proceeds from oil sales on nontaxable accounts, using them to buy equipment and pay wages. Thus, some oil refineries artificially reduced the revenue base: by $300 million a year. For example, "Noyabrskneftegaz," having a R600 million debt to the budget, conducted substantial hard-currency operations.

According to Gusev, raids and checks have permitted the recovery of R12.5 trillion to the budget, but arrears are still growing nonetheless. Therefore, the main source of arrears — the "30:70 regulation" — will now be phased out. It allows enterprises to set aside 30 percent of client receipts for urgent needs, primarily for wages. This regulation has been widely used by quite thriving enterprises while they were legislatively protected from judicial proceedings on debt recovery to the budget. By 1 January 1996 the "30:70" regime will be abolished.

The Government Commission on Streamlining the System of Payments and Settlements has ordered the management of the main debtor sectors — the Fuel and Energy Ministry, the Railways Ministry, and the Motor Transport Ministry — to halve their arrears to the budget by the same date. Whereas the "Lukoil" oil company intends to retire a R1 trillion debt by 1 October by issuing convertible bonds, "Noyabrskneftegaz" will effect settlements by mid-October by selling raw materials on the market. At the same time, in an effort to cushion the blow a bit for the oil producers, the government decided to abolish the commodity credit mechanism whereby they have supplied fuel to the agro-industrial complex and the Defense Ministry essentially for free.

And finally, the authorities intend to make more active use of the administrative stick by dismissing directors of debtor enterprises, especially those where the state still has a share.

**Ruble Exchange Band for 1996 Not Fixed Yet**

*LD2209072495 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0708 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[By Vladimir Zadera]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW September 22 (ITAR-TASS) — Despite Prime Minister Chernomyrdin's statement about the narrowing of the rouble exchange band in 1996, the government and the Central Bank have not yet worked out a final agreement on the form of its prolongation, Sergey Pavlenko, head of the working centre for the economic reform at the Russian government, said at a press conference on Thursday.

Touching upon the consequences of the banking crisis, he said that, most probably, a number of banks would soon be declared insolvent. In his opinion, the banking liquidity crisis triggered the "self-sanation" of the banking community, which in conditions of the absence of laws on bankruptcy will probably take the form of merger and absorption of weak banks by stronger ones.

Pavlenko described the situation at the Russian stock market as sluggish, which is the result of the chosen privatization pattern and the cautious attitude of foreign investors. A boom at the stock market should be expected by mid-November. Now the efforts will be concentrated on increasing the income part of the budget by toughening taxation and channeling there the

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privatization revenues, which are estimated by Pavlenko at four to five trillion roubles.

**1995-1997 State Conversion Program Examined**

*MM2109185395 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 1*

[Report by Vladimir Kucherenko under "In the Russian Federation Government" rubric: "Military-Industrial Complex: Restructuring Is Proceeding From Below"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The draft State Conversion Program for 1995-1997 was adopted 19 September at a session of the government Commission on Current Questions under the chairmanship of First Vice Premier O. Soskovets.

There is no need to speak of the importance of transformations in our military-industrial complex. You need only recall that the destinies of several million people who now find themselves in an unenviable position depend on this. Unfortunately, the previous conversion program for 1993-1995 has not been fulfilled.

According to Ya. Urinson, Russian Federation deputy minister of economics, this has happened, above all, because the sharp reduction in the military order last year and the year before last was in no way envisaged in the plans. Another blow was struck by the underfunding of conversion programs: Whereas in 1993 only 67 percent of the planned sum was provided, in 1994 just 13 percent was provided. During the first eight and a half months of this year no funds were forthcoming at all owing to friction between the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance.

Will the new program turn the situation around? In Urinson's opinion — yes. Although the government is faced with a very complex task.

The new program consists of closely interconnected "modules" and is made up of proposals that have come from below, from enterprises chosen on a competitive basis. In all, the volume of expenditure is calculated at 18.6 trillion rubles over the two years, of which 39 percent will be provided from the federal budget on a nonrepayable basis, 34 percent will be on a repayable basis, and 27 percent will be from other sources.

What are the priorities? They are civil aviation, the rebirth of the fleet, equipment for the fuel and energy complex, medical equipment, and production of modern electronics and communications equipment. Also the nuclear industry and the assimilation of new materials for the production of domestic equipment.

**Converted Enterprise Produces First Optical Fiber**

*MM2109184995 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 2*

[Report by Anatoliy Usoltsev: "One Filament Carries 20,000 Conversations"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Chelyabinsk — Specialists at Miass Machine Building Plant have manufactured their first optical fiber filament. It is the result of the conversion being undergone by collectives of formerly top-secret related enterprises in Miass, Snezhinsk, and Trekhgornyy, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

Defense industry workers have created the documentation and technology for optical fiber production and designed the necessary equipment. Miass machine builders have not confined themselves to producing manufacturing lines but have themselves started organizing the production of optical fiber filaments. As many as 20,000 subscribers will be able to converse simultaneously over a single optical filament in communications cables. Its creators hope that it will help, like Ariadne's thread, to extricate the defense enterprises from their present difficult situation.

**Moves To Rationalize Oil Industry Viewed**

*MM2009153495 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 2*

[Article by Dmitriy Grafov: "Adding and Taking Away"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Recently the government has made a number of decisions on amalgamating and bringing up to strength oil companies that existed before ("Lukoil," "Yukos") and new oil companies set up comparatively recently on the basis of production, refining, and marketing enterprises formerly part of the "Rosneft" state enterprise organization.

It was already controlling joint-stock enterprises through share holdings. Now these holdings, normally 38 percent of the authorized capital, are to be exchanged for shares in oil joint-stock holding companies. And the enterprises indicated in the appendixes to the documents become the oil companies' daughter joint-stock companies.

The purpose of the structural changes is to intensify vertical integration of production, refining, and marketing enterprises on the basis of the "from well to gasoline pump" work principle.

The process of creating new oil companies and building up (bringing up to strength) old ones is nearing completion. Documents are expected to be signed soon

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on the flotation of the "Rosneft" state enterprise and on establishing as part of that organization the residue of enterprises that were controlled through state share holdings. The president has issued instructions for the revised composition of "Rosneft" to be presented. The process of privatizing the sector's scientific research and geological prospecting enterprises and integrating them with the oil holding companies has begun in parallel with this.

To all appearances, this will mark the end of the organization of the former oil and gas complex into vertically integrated companies. But no one can guarantee at the moment that absolutely all the sector enterprises have found their final home. The insertion of a specific enterprise into an integrated structure as a result has a major effect not only on the enterprise's interests, but also on the relationship between center and regions.

**Pipeline Consortium Proposed for Siberian Oil**

*MK2109140095 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 9*

[AGENTSTVO NEFTYANOY INFORMATSII [Oil Information Agency] report: "'Transneft' Plans To Build New Oil Pipelines in Siberia"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "Transneft," a Russian joint-stock oil transportation company, is studying the question of setting up an international consortium to build a 500-km pipeline of 700 to 800 millimeters in diameter between the Urengoy oil-gas condensate deposit and the main facilities in the Pur-Pe area. According to Sergey Ter-Sarkisyants, vice president of the "Transneft" joint-stock company, the future consortium will be formed on the principles used in the Transcaspian and Baltic oil pipeline projects. They in particular include guarantees of a minimum supply of oil by potential pipeline users, funding the project jointly with them, and forming a joint-stock company to be co-owned by "Transneft" and Western or joint ventures. "Transneft" is also in talks with the "Sidanko" company on the construction of a 170-km pipeline of a 300- to 400-mm diameter between the Verkh-Tarskoye deposit (Novosibirsk Oblast) and the main pipeline in the area of the railroad station of Barabinsk. A feasibility study for the project is expected to be completed in the very near future. Mr. Ter-Sarkisyants pointed out that relations between the sides in this project will follow a pattern that is "qualitatively new" for enterprises of the oil and pipeline sectors: The company will become one of the shareholders in the structure being created by "Sidanko" to carry out the project. Notably, "Transneft" will own a portion of the oil produced in proportion to the company's contribution to the deposit's development and equipment.

**Grain-Purchasing Agencies Fall Badly Behind Target**

*LD2109140195 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0318 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[By BUSINESS-TASS correspondent Konstantin Savvin]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 21 Sep (BUSINESS-TASS) — Russia's grain-collecting enterprises have purchased 6.3 million tonnes of grain since the beginning of the year, BUSINESS-TASS learned today from the Russian Federation State Statistics Committee. According to the committee, the federal fund received half a million tonnes of grain amounting to 6.3 percent of the planned total. Regional funds are receiving grain at the same time.

The fact that the federal fund has only received half a million tonnes of grain is, first of all, due to the financial shortages in organizations which procure grain, experts from the Federal Food Corporation told BUSINESS-TASS. Along with goods' credits, funds totalling 150 billion rubles were disbursed this year for purchasing grain. As this was not enough, the Russian Government decided to allocate another 3,000 billion rubles to buy grain. This will be in the form of credits from commercial banks. The Federal Food Corporation, according to its experts, is currently working on the terms of receiving these credits. Moreover, the Roskhleboprodukt is to buy grain for the federal fund at the expense of the money allocated in 1993 and 1994.

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## International Affairs

### Marchuk Meets U.S. Envoy; Discusses U.S. Visit

*LD2209092995 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 0845 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev — Ukrainian Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk today met William Miller, the U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ukraine, UNIAN has learned from the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine press service.

The meeting discussed the prospects for bilateral cooperation. It is planned that Yevhen Marchuk will pay an official visit to the United States on 26-29 September to have talks on the mechanism of Chernobyl's closure, cooperation between Ukraine and NATO, the provision of a new tranche within the stand-by loan facility, and the potential of U.S. aid to Ukraine in 1996.

### Report on Defense Minister's Latvian Visit

*WS2209081295 Kiev UT-1 Television Network in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 20 Sep 95*

[Video report by Roman Skrypin and Andriy Stepanenko on Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov's visit to Latvia — recorded; first paragraph read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ukrainian Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov began the second day of his visit to Latvia with a meeting in the Latvian Defense Ministry, where the Baltic Military District Chiefs of Staff of the USSR Armed Forces were located prior to 1994.

Valeriy Shmarov was greeted by the head of the Chiefs of Staff of the Latvian National Armed Forces, Yuris Arnis [name as transliterated]. During the meeting between Valeriy Shmarov and Yuris Arnis, the Ukrainian delegation worked in working groups to draft joint military documents regarding such spheres as topography, military medicine, and provision of the army with light weapons.

At 1030 in the morning, Valeriy Shmarov was received by Latvian Foreign Minister Valdis Birkavs. The Latvian foreign minister was pleased to meet with Valeriy Shmarov and characterized this visit as a deepening of Ukrainian-Latvian relations in light of Leonid Kuchma's visit to Latvia that occurred this year. Valeriy Shmarov emphasized that Ukraine regards Latvia's political choice to join the EU and NATO with understanding. The sides confirmed their position on the issue that NATO expansion to the east will not have to lead to the division of Europe into spheres of influence and the creation of opposing military blocs.

Then, the Ukrainian delegation visited the training center of the united peacekeeping battalion of Baltic states, Baltbat, in the Adazhi settlement near Riga. Although the Armed Forces of the three Baltic states are built on a somewhat different principle, this will not hamper active cooperation within the framework of the Partnership for Peace program, moreover since the special program for mutual cooperation between NATO and Ukraine was signed in Brussels on 14 September. Having treated the Ukrainian defense minister to a cup of aromatic coffee, the Latvian military organized a short excursion around the training center for him.

Latvian President Guntis Ulmanis who could not meet with Valeriy Shmarov yesterday due to well-known circumstances in the sky over Kiev, expressed Valeriy Shmarov his admiration with Ukrainian defense minister's courage and skills of the plane's crew. Precisely just for this reason, Mr. Ulmanis decided, at any price, to find time to meet with the Ukrainian guest. Then, Valeriy Shmarov and Guntis Ulmanis continued their talk behind closed doors. The talk lasted for 45 minutes. After it, Latvian top officials organized for Valeriy Shmarov a short — due to the time-limit — excursion around Riga, from the Defense Ministry to the Cabinet of Ministers. The signing of working documents and a joint communique, in which the sides state the importance of the visit in the deepening of the fruitful dialogue between the states and the developing of mutually beneficial cooperation, became a logical end to the visit. The contribution of Ukraine and Latvia to the strengthening of European security and the stability on the continent was particularly stressed; moreover, it was emphasized that the positions of our states regarding the smooth joining of European structures do not differ.

Agreements were signed by Ukrainian Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov and Prime Minister and Defense Minister Maris Gailis. Valeriy Shmarov commented on the results of the visit in the following way:

[Begin Shmarov recording] The visit was, as they say, not in vain — although we came somewhat late and the schedule was, so to speak, shifted. I would also say that the visit filled with contents — real and practical contents — all the political agreements, work and directions that were outlined during President Leonid Danylovych Kuchma's visit to Latvia, as well as the agreements and legal basis that our states have. Hence, we have already entered the stage of practical cooperation, and during this visit we strived to more pragmatically deal with matters, discuss real, practical issues and directions of cooperation; that is, we reached real issues, the nomenklatura [as heard], the volumes.... [end recording]

Therefore, the Ukrainian Defense Minister's visit to Latvia should be considered in the context of expanding

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relations not only to the east, but also to the west, thus confirming Ukraine's non-bloc status.

**Military Official Hails CIS Air Defense Pact**

*WS2109132895 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 13 Sep 95 p 11*

[Article by Colonel Volodymyr Piskun, head of Ukraine's Air Defense department for operational control research: "No, Air Border Posts Will Remain in Place" — first paragraph is HOLOS UKRAYINY introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the beginning of July [as published] HOLOS UKRAYINY published an article by Ukraine's Supreme Council Deputy V. Shevchenko, member of the Commission for Issues of Defense and State Security entitled "Shall We Remove Air Border Posts?" The author expresses his views on the expediency of Ukraine signing the agreement "On the Creation of a Unified Air Defense System of the CIS Member States," and at the same time accuses the drafters of that document of betraying Ukraine's interests. The author of the article claims that the observance of the primary tenets of the agreement runs counter to Ukraine's legislation and is fraught with a loss of independence, involvement in military blocs, and the like. He accuses Generals Lopatin [commander of the Ukrainian Air Defense Forces] and Hrechaninov [presidential aid for military issues], as well as other military officials in all but committing crimes. However, is the author absolutely correct in analyzing the activities of air defense specialists?

One should attentively read the documents cited in the article.

The agreement "On the Creation of a Unified Air Defense System of the CIS Member States" was indeed, signed. However, it was accompanied by our president's very significant reservation to the effect that the agreement will be observed "taking into account Ukraine's national legislation."

To judge whether the president's reservation is still being observed, we should carefully read both the agreement and its supplements.

Let me cite history. In the process of creating a national air defense system and maintaining its combat readiness, Ukraine (just like all other CIS states, including Russia) encountered great difficulties in organizing and carrying out repairs, acquiring information on the missile-space situation, and ensuring Air Defense Forces' supplies of armaments and hardware. To resolve the emerging problems, it needed to establish interaction with other states. Russia was trying to realize its goals of gaining as many advantages as possible (which is only natural), including goals which do not necessarily take into account the interests of other states. Russia drafted the text of the agreement on the creation of a unified CIS air defense system. Certain tenets of that agreement, if they had been implemented, could have caused Ukraine's admission to the CIS Collective Security Treaty, which is at variance with Ukraine's existing legislation. At the same time, our state's participation in that agreement could bring us substantial advantages.

The latter factor became the primary reason behind Ukraine's participation in negotiations on the drafting of the agreement. Experts submitted to an in-depth analysis the principal tenets of the draft agreement suggested by Russia and prepared formulas that fully corresponded to Ukraine's legislation and took into account Ukraine's national interests.

**Due to efforts made by the Ukrainian delegation, the following section was added to the agreement: Not all the forces and assets of member-states shall be delegated for participation in the unified CIS air defense system, but only their insignificant minimally sufficient portion. At the same time, it was pointed out that in the event of fighting back an air or space attack, air defense forces shall conduct coordinated activities (and not "joint" activities, as had been suggested by Russia).**

All references to conducting combat actions or resolving "combat" tasks within the framework of the unified CIS air defense system were removed from the text, as well as references to the principles of CIS collective security.

It is important that Ukraine is going to delegate solely its reconnaissance-informational systems to the unified CIS air defense system.

Given that the agreement envisions solely the coordination of activities between the Air Defense Forces of the CIS member states, each state has the right to decide for itself what kind of assets it is willing to delegate to the unified air defense system, based on specific situations, as well as how and in which cases to interact with air defense forces of other states. For instance, the plan of interaction between forces and assets of air defense forces stipulates that "the principles and the mechanism of interaction shall be envisioned by separate plans." This means that those kinds of plans will have to be drafted in all the neighboring states, take into account the interests of each of those states, and remove preconditions for violating those states' legislation.

Then, the decisions made by the coordinating committee for issues of air defense forces, which is to be established in line with the tenets of the resolution, can

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only be of an exclusively advisory nature. The author of the article became indignant over the fact that the aforementioned committee will be headed by commander in chief of the Russian Air Defense Forces. Why is Ukraine not granted the right to head the coordinating committee? Simply because the Russian Air Defense Forces' command post is equipped with specialized hardware, which can collect and contain the entire database on rocket-space objects, a maximum volume of information on the air situation, and operational reconnaissance data on the activities of armed forces of practically all countries in the world.

How, for instance, can we coordinate the actions of all states in the event of an unsanctioned launch of a ballistic missile from the territory of one of the CIS states or if a cosmic object containing elements incombustible in the atmosphere accidentally fell onto an environmentally hazardous facility in Ukraine or some other state? Where would we acquire the information?

The author of the article writes: "General Lopatin's thesis about technical difficulties facing the creation of a Ukrainian air defense system as independent from the Russian one is groundless. For example, Poland, a former Warsaw Pact member... has proven capable of having its own Air Force and Air Defense Forces. Meanwhile, Ukraine...."

**Thanks to the effort of those generals and officers who were the first to swear allegiance to the Ukrainian people, the Air Defense Forces and the Air Force have been created within Ukraine's Armed Forces and have successfully (thus far) accomplished their combat tasks. However, the way these forces are maintained and cared for by the state may shortly lead to a situation when they will become the same kind as Poland's or disappear altogether.**

However, without Russia and other CIS states we will be unable to undertake measures to extend the operational lifespan of armaments and hardware, even given adequate financing. One can call General Lopatin Ukraine's enemy 1,000 times or replace him, but if we want to preserve Ukraine's Armed Fores combat readiness in general, and that of the Air Defense Forces in particular, we can only do that given the "older brother's" assistance, although many people dislike that brother. There is another option: Reject any kind of contact with Russia and undergo complete disarmament. In fact, the member of the Supreme Council Commission for Issues of Defense and National Security offers us this solution.

**The Air Defense Forces of Ukraine, which are a new branch of Ukraine's Armed Forces, are being established in accordance with the Law on Defense and involve a merger of the Air Force and the Antiaircraft Defense Forces, without one branch absorbing the other. The very idea of creating the Air Defense Forces was regarded as inexpedient from the very beginning, given the current condition of armaments and hardware, control systems, and means of automation. Nevertheless, laws should be implemented.**

Delegating this task to General Lopatin only means that the latter, in light of his great experience, can conduct that process with minimum losses for either the Air Force or the Antiaircraft Defense Forces.

V. Shevchenko casts doubt on the necessity of keeping in Ukraine the missile attack warning [PRN] system , which is a component of Russia's antimissile and antispace defense. The truth is that only a few elements of the PRN system are located on Ukraine's territory and they cannot in any way be considered a component of antimissile defense (just as the entire PRN system of the CIS), and even less so a component of antispace defense.

Ukraine received elements of the PRN system in line with the agreement "On Facilities of Missile Attack Warning Systems and Space Control" signed by L. Kravchuk in 1992. Similar elements of the air defense system are located in Latvia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and naturally, Russia. In accordance with the aforementioned agreement, by making PRN elements function within the unified PRN system of the CIS, Ukraine can obtain free valuable information, without which the implementation of the national space program would be problematic. Thanks to this Ukraine can launch and ensure safe orbiting of Ukrainian satellites (we have already launched one from a Russian range). There are other ways to obtain this kind of information. Scientists should determine which variant is more advantageous for Ukraine.

One does not have to be a great expert in the military field to understand what kind of tangible advantages Ukraine can obtain from signing the agreement "On the Creation of a Unified Air Defense System of the CIS Member States."

**First is the opportunity to implement programs for modernizing armaments and hardware and extending their operational lifespan. Every specialist knows that these kinds of activities cannot be conducted with regard to specific models without general (chief) designers, a full set of technical specifications, and an appropriate production base. It is hard to blame General Lopatin for the fact that virtually all the aforementioned factors remained beyond Ukraine's borders after the USSR's disintegration. We will have to wait a long time to reach the point when**

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**we will be able to produce armaments for the Air Defense Forces all by ourselves.**

For instance, to design and build antiaircraft missile systems of the "Patriot" type, Western states allocate funds which greatly exceed the funds allocated in Ukraine for the maintenance of the entire Armed Forces. In addition, the aforementioned process lasts for 10-15 years. If we do not immediately undertake measures to modernize armaments and hardware and extend their operational lifespan, in the near future all that will be left of the Air Defense Forces is their name. Given the lack of independent experience in building systems (complexes) for the Air Defense Forces, the absence of a well-tuned specialized production base, and the lack of specialists trained in the required fields, Ukraine may need more than 20 years to independently resolve the problem of providing its Armed Forces with domestically produced armaments.

The signing of the agreement will facilitate the rendering of targeted support for those enterprises of the military-industrial complex which are involved in the production of armaments for the Air Defense Forces. We will not finance foreign companies; on the contrary, foreign states will invest in our industries. Is this not advantageous? Will the West come to finance our industries? So far, this has not happened. Even such defense industry giants as the "Pivdenmash" [Southern Machine] and the Dniprovskyy machine building plant have not received a single contract offer from a Western state. Meanwhile, in terms of their scientific-production potential, the two plants can compete with the most advanced Western manufacturers.

The agreement stipulates that its participants will be able to use Russian and Kazakh test ranges for field firing. Without field firing one can hardly count on the professional capability of Air Defense officers and the high command. Or should these kinds of test ranges be built in Ukraine? Fortunately, in the course of our economic activities we have not created deserts in Ukraine, such as the Kazakh Bet-Pak-Dala.

I have made an attempt to specify only some of V. Shevchenko's debatable statements about the issues of the Air Force and the Air Defense Forces. Unfortunately, a lot more of his statements demand clarification.

### Kiev, IAEA Sign NPT Safeguard Accords

*LD2109182695 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1600 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Ukraine and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on 21 September signed an accord on the application of Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] safeguards, a UKRINFORM correspondent has learned from the Ukrainian Embassy in Austria. At the formal ceremony within the 39th session of the IAEA general conference in Vienna, Yuriy Kostenko, environment and nuclear safety minister — the head of the Ukrainian Government delegation at the conference — and the agency's Director General Hans Blix, signed the document on behalf of Ukraine and the IAEA respectively. [passage omitted]

## National Affairs

### Communist Deputy on NATO Plans for Ukraine

*95UM0643A Sevastopol FLAG RODINY in Russian 8 Sep 95 p 3*

[Interview with Captain 2d Rank (Reserve) Aleksandr Bobrinev, member of the Ukrainian Supreme Council Security and Defense Commission, by FLAG RODINY correspondent Captain 3d Rank I. Sidorov; place and date not given; under the rubric "Exclusive to FLAG RODINY": "NATO Wants Ukraine"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As is known, during his visit to Kiev U.S. President Clinton said that Ukraine should become "a bulwark of democracy in the East." Ukrainian leaders' constant contacts with Western political figures, and the participation of the Ukrainian Armed Forces in joint maneuvers with NATO—on Ukrainian territory at that—give some political commentators reason to suggest that Ukraine intends to join this military bloc.

Our correspondent met with Capt. 2d Rank (Reserve) Aleksandr Bobrinev, people's deputy of the Ukrainian Supreme Council from the communist faction and member of the Ukrainian Supreme Council Security and Defense Commission, and asked him to answer some questions.

[Sidorov] Aleksandr Vasilyevich, lately there have been reports in the press that Ukraine may potentially join NATO. In your opinion, are there grounds for such concerns?

[Bobrinev] I think it is premature to speak of Ukraine's entry into NATO as the leadership's political goal at the state level. But such trends do indeed exist. As a member of the Ukrainian Supreme Council Security and Defense Commission, I am well aware of the political forces that actively champion the soonest possible entry into NATO. And these forces exercise considerable influence in the organs of state authority. When we speak of this, however, we cannot leave out why such things are happening. These political forces currently enjoy considerable support on the part of the United States, whose main strategic goal—as that of the entire

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Western world—is to strengthen its influence on the territory of the former Soviet republics. To this end, it is necessary to "break Ukraine away" from Russia, to prevent their rapprochement.

[Sidorov] How?

[Bobrinev] In a variety of ways. For instance, entangle Ukraine in the net of economic dependence—which includes the International Monetary Fund, the Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and issuing loans on crushing terms, the consequences of which now also affect Ukraine's foreign policy course. Loans are issued for the purpose of Ukraine paying off its debts to Russia and shedding its economic "dependence," but at the same time it makes Ukraine dependent on the Western world and its capital. Therefore, the United States encourages nationalist forces of an anti-Russian bent, and helps build up public opinion based on Russophobia and militant anticommunism. To a certain extent it is succeeding, which we, Supreme Council deputies from the communist faction, experience even during meetings. I, for instance, have on many occasions been told by my deputy colleagues that I am an "agent of Moscow," since our communist faction opposes the isolationist course conducted by the current leadership.

I should also point out the role of the Ukrainian diaspora from the United States, Canada, and other Western countries. Its influence, especially in the Ukrainian mass media—favorable to Western interests, of course—also is very substantial.

And one point that deserves a special attention is the attempts of the United States and the Western world to drag Ukraine into NATO. I want to emphasize that at this point this is not yet state policy. It is the policy of extreme nationalist forces directed and nurtured by the West, but to a certain extent it also holds sway over state officials as well. And as long as there are influential forces in Ukraine advocating joining NATO, this question does indeed merit serious attention.

[Sidorov] Could you name these political forces?

[Bobrinev] I am not going to name particular deputies—there are a lot of them. I will only talk about the Security and Defense Commission, in whose work I participate. There are people in this commission who are literally euphoric over the prospect of Ukraine joining NATO. There are also deputies from Sevastopol among them. For instance, Kozhin, former commander in chief of the Ukrainian NAVY, and Capt. 1st Rank Lupakov (also from the Ukrainian Navy). On the whole, however, these are extreme nationalist forces, represented mainly by deputies from Western oblasts.

[Sidorov] How are the United States and Western countries proceeding in drawing Ukraine into NATO?

[Bobrinev] So far this is happening within the framework of the "Partnership for Peace." In reality, this "partnership," which takes the form of Ukrainian Armed Forces' joint maneuvers with NATO troops—on the territory of Ukrainian oblasts at that—cannot possibly be called a factor of stability and peace. The communist faction tried to bring up at the Security and Defense Commission the question of the impermissibility of such open penetration on the part of NATO, because we all are perfectly well aware what goals are being pursued in this. Unfortunately, we did not gather enough votes, which only shows once again which forces are predominant in the defense commission.

[Sidorov] But if the positions of nationalist forces, dying to join NATO, are so strong that they prevail in the Security and Defense Commission and hold sway over a considerable proportion of the Supreme Council deputies and even statesmen, why do you believe that Ukraine's entry into NATO has not yet become a state policy goal?

[Bobrinev] As a member of the defense commission, I can tell you that Ukraine does not yet have its own military doctrine. It was drafted and approved earlier, but now specialists tell us that it is obsolete and being revised. The president said it straight—at this point we do not have a military doctrine.

But in order to draft a military doctrine you need to at least define the potential adversary. Based on this, you decide what kind of military doctrine you need—defensive or offensive; the strategy and tactics of your armed forces' actions, their structure, etc. follow from this. Ukraine at this point has not defined any of this.

At the same time it is necessary to point out that in both the defense commission and the Supreme Council as a whole a dangerous tilt has developed in defining the potential enemy; as I have noted, many see as such an enemy Russia, which allegedly represents a source of threat to Ukraine's security. If this viewpoint prevails, it will not be difficult to predict the probability of Ukraine joining NATO.

[Sidorov] Aleksandr Vasilyevich, how do you personally and your colleagues in the communist faction in the Ukrainian Supreme Council appraise this viewpoint—that is, could Russia indeed be a threat to Ukraine's security?

[Bobrinev] This is not even a paradox. Excuse me for a strong word, but this is practically a marasmus. However, this viewpoint is in the West's favor and is being actively planted into the public mind. I will give

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you this example as an illustration. When the defense commission was discussing the question of Ukraine selling Russia strategic bombers which it turned out that Ukraine did not need, and on top of this the terms of sale envisaged that Russia would supply Ukraine with spare parts urgently needed for Ukrainian Air Force planes, a most absurd question was raised right away—what if Russia uses these planes against Ukraine? As the saying goes, there is no need to comment.

I am currently a member of the commission on the sale of the destroyer Varyag to Russia. And again, I keep hearing from nationalists that this is not in the interests of Ukraine's security. They even come up with this proposal: Let the Americans pay us, and we will cut this Varyag up into scrap right here. These people are from the nationalist camp; they are willing to support any idea, even the most absurd, as long as it hurts the idea of partnership and friendship between Ukraine and Russia.

Meanwhile, Ukraine's entire military production still operates as part of the integrated military-industrial complex that existed on the scale of the USSR. This includes mainly Ukrainian, Russian, and Belarusian enterprises. Ukraine's capabilities in manufacturing its own armaments are extremely limited.

Therefore, my personal position, as well as the position of the communist faction in the Ukrainian Supreme Council, is that we need to sign as soon as possible a common security treaty with Russia and Belarus.

By the way, the president, too, in his speech on the occasion of Independence Day noted that Russia remains Ukraine's main strategic partner. So, is it right to target one's armed forces against its strategic partner?

As a Ukrainian Supreme Council deputy I want to say that I am against Ukraine joining NATO.

[Sidorov] Tell me, what is your position on the Black Sea Fleet problem?

[Bobrinev] Well, let us recall that NATO was set up an a adversary to the Soviet Union. As is know, the Warsaw Pact was set up as a counterbalance to NATO, and it was later broken up. But since the East and the West have become "friends," it would seem that there is no longer a need for NATO, is there? A bloc against whom? Visitors from outer space? Or third world countries? No, reality shows that NATO is still targeted against the East.

Therefore, I believe that we need a military-political union of Slavic states, which will include an integrated air defense and common strategic rocket forces, and, of course, a common Black Sea Fleet. Actually, the struggle to preserve the Black Sea Fleet as an unbroken entity was written into my election campaign program, from which I have never retreated during my work in the commission. The communist faction also supports the idea of preserving the Black Sea Fleet's integrity.

Breaking up the fleet can mean only one thing—its ruin. We should not permit it.

[Sidorov] And the last question: To what extent does the communist faction have the strength in the Supreme Council to prevent such a turn of events? In other words, how strong are the positions of the opposing nationalist forces?

[Bobrinev] At this point the nationalists' positions are very strong. And the struggle is fierce. As to the Security and Defense Commission, suffice it merely to enumerate some well-known names of its members: Khmara, Belous, Lupakov, Kozhin, Chervonyy, Porovskyy, and others. But I am an optimist and believe that Ukraine's foreign policy course will indeed change. There are still grounds for such belief.

[Sidorov] Thank you for the interesting conversation, Aleksandr Vasilyevich. We wish you and your faction success in your difficult deputy work.

### Kiev Communists To Unite With Left, Non-Party Bloc

*LD2109210695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1905 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, September 21 (Interfax-Ukraine) — Kiev Communists intend to "come out as a single bloc with lefts and non-party people" at the elections to Ukraine's parliament on December 10. This decision was made Wednesday night by participants in the sixth (38th) conference of the Kiev city Communist organization.

Among the candidacies to Ukraine's parliament to be elected with the support of the Kiev city organization of the Communist party of Ukraine are first Secretary of the Kiev city council Oleg Hrachev, Hero of the Socialist Labor (the honorary title in the former USSR-INTERFAX-UKRAINE), surgeon Stanislav Hustylin, Chairman of the Kiev organization of the All-Ukrainian Workers Union Vitaliy Vlasov, secretaries of district council of the party Anatoliy Pilipenko, Vladimir Shpundra, Nikolay Svirin, Viktor Kopish and others.

The conference has also approved the list of its candidates at the elections to the Kiev city council.

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**Crimean Parliament Passes Draft Constitution**

*LD2109161595 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Simferopol — Following debate on a draft new constitution on 21 September, Crimean Parliament deputies passed the document at its first reading. It now is to be finalized by the Constitutional Commission. The parliament of Ukraine is also to receive and agree the draft of Crimea's new constitution.

The fundamental law interprets the Republic of Crimea as an integral autonomous part of Ukraine, which independently settles matters within its remit as determined by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine and this Constitution of Crimea.

The autonomy's draft new constitution envisions that Crimean Tartar, Russian, and Ukrainian are the national languages of the Republic of Crimea, while Russian, as its official language, is the language of official correspondence.

On relations between Ukraine and Crimea, the law describes Crimea as part of Ukraine, with their relations to be predicated on legislative acts and accords on the basis of mutual agreement.

It further states that, within the framework of its powers, Crimea independently establishes relations with other national and international organizations in the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural sphere.

The new constitution envisages that the republic will have its own national emblem, flag, and anthem. [passage omitted]

**Columnist Says Mob Leaders Elected Crimean Deputies**

*WS2109111195 Kiev KIYEVSKIYE VEDOMOSTI in Russian 16 Sep 95 p 3*

[Report by Tetyana Korobova: "Mafia Is Eager for Power" — last paragraph is KIYEVSKIYE VEDOMOSTI afterword]

[FBIS Translated Text] It has come. The legalization of "bandits" in power, about which inquisitive readers were warned by the classic work "Godfather," has become a fact. The second round of elections to Crimean local councils has produced quite predictable results. Let me name some "people's servants" that are pretty well known to broad circles of the public: Voronok, Vyshnya, Kryuk, Koval, Danya. I deliberately use their nicknames, because these are "respected people"; right now who may feel insulted seeing their true last names next to the word "Mafia." The competent [law-enforcement] agencies confirm this list, adding to it a couple of other, less known, names and nicknames. They agree that yes, the best representatives of the people may get offended and even file a lawsuit, while the available operational information on them cannot be considered proof. In addition, the "mafiosi" are now protected by legislative immunity.

As a matter of fact, immunity is what most of them sought running for seats in the parliament. Although some of them wanted to legalize their "white collars" — which they tried on for a long time when their capital was growing — but which somehow do not sit well on their sturdy necks because of their atavistic underworld habits. Together, "bandit citizens" will, among other things, control some mayors that they themselves have nominated, so to speak, from within. This is how they make up for the trust lent to them and the capital invested in them. Two new factions, "Seylem" and "Bashmaks" (names of two large criminal groups), can easily appear in one of the city councils. I do not even feel like talking about why this has happened. "Candies for children, flowers for women" — this formula is just one element of the classical set of tools. In some districts, they went around with sausage and vodka; in others they organized festivities and lotteries. Also, a price has been set for electoral commissions to ram through necessary candidates. People say that home canvassing with and without ballot boxes — conducted by two thugs who politely but firmly recommended citizens to fulfill their civil duty — worked without a hitch.

Well, if people keep silent, it serves them right. But the Crimean election which has taken place outside the national time frame should ring alarms for the state (for me, personally, it has rung a powerful alarm). The Crimea, which used to be the "stronghold of everything that is past" since Vrangel's [Russian admiral who fought Bolsheviks] times, showed us this time where we are headed. If you add this direction to the draft Ukrainian election law granting as much as life-time indulgence for the people's servants, in addition to legislative immunity, prospects for the future look very bleak.

But maybe we need these kinds of prospects? Then, let us say this frankly. Let us say that shadow capital is huge and you cannot take it away without a war. We do not need a war, we need to have money working for the benefit of people and the state. For this to happen, we need to initiate procedures for legalizing capital on the eve of privatization, and to transfer from one economic system to another. All civilized societies have experienced this process.

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Is this not so? What do you propose then? Let us at least say something, because nothing so far is clear in our state. To my knowledge, people that were targeted by harsh publications from Crimea consider them made at someone's order and are preoccupied with looking for the "orderer," instead of removing umbrellas protecting those who undermine the authorities by taking advantage of trust given to them. Having made a courageous first move, the law-enforcement agencies were scared by their own courage and, unable to make the second move, suddenly became dumb. My Ukrainian colleagues, who so fervently tried to demonstrate their independence from each other, somehow failed to notice that KIYEVSKIYE VEDOMOSTI ventured to go after such a dangerous thing as difficult-to-prove corruption.

After some silence, my colleagues rushed to investigate a secondary version involving submachine-gunners at this journalist's home, even though KIYEVSKIYE VEDOMOSTI had sorted out this issue on its own.

Gentlemen, the "bandits" are already here. They have come just when people were doing everything conceivable to deviate from the principal topic.

P.S.: One detail. While some Ukrainian newspapers publish close-up portraits of Prime Minister Anatoliy Franchuk, he himself — having come back from vacation — is seeking to find out why, of all other delegations, no Crimean official delegation came to Truskavets [resort] to congratulate him on his 60th birthday. Really, why? Maybe because big things are best seen from a distance?...

Our special correspondent Henadiy Kyryndyasov is now in Crimea. He is looking into all the consequences whereby KIYEVSKIYE VEDOMOSTI correspondent Tetyana Korobova received protection — "Berkut" [special riot police detachment] submachine gunners. You will find a report about his trip in the next issue of KIYEVSKIYE VEDOMOSTI.

## Economic Issues

### Kuchma: Monetary Reform May Be Rescheduled

*LD2109115495 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1109 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ALMATY, Sept 21 (Interfax-Ukraine) — Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma has said that the monetary reform in Ukraine and the introduction of the national currency, the hryvnya, are likely to be rescheduled for 1996. Kuchma made this statement speaking on Thursday [21 September] at a news conference in Almaty, where he is staying for an official visit as the head of the Ukrainian delegation.

According to Kuchma, "there were all necessary conditions for introducing the Hryvnya in the republic in summer." "However, we are somewhat late," he said and added that "it would be risky to introduce the hryvnya in the run up to winter."

According to the president, Ukraine has not come to an agreement yet with the International Monetary Fund on granting it credit for creating a stabilization fund necessary for the introduction of the hryvnya.

According to Ukrainian experts, the campaign requires $1.5 billion to $2 billion.

Kuchma said that the meeting of the IMF directorate which will consider the question on issuing to Ukraine a third tranche of the Stand-by credit and the credit for the stabilization fund, will take place late in October.

"We would not like to risk it when there are signs of positive shifts in the economy," said Kuchma.

According to Kuchma, the final decision on a monetary reform schedule will be taken at a special meeting of the monetary reform commission in Kiev, on Thursday or Friday.

### Marchuk Says Economic Situation 'Controlled'

*LD2109210595 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1905 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, September 21 (Interfax - Ukraine) — Ukrainian Prime Minister Yevheniy Marchuk said that the economic situation in the country is "contained and controlled", and the rate of inflation is within the pre-planned limits.

Speaking in an Interfax - Ukraine interview on Thursday, Yevheniy Marchuk expressed the view that one of the main achievements of the Ukrainian government is the "stable trend towards a decline in inflation". At present, the Premier said, inflation in Ukraine fluctuates within the limit of 4.5 - 4.8 per cent a month. "We will still have to attend to the inflation problem, but not overdo things, since we have learnt the lessons of the past", Marchuk said.

The premier ruled out the possibility of unplanned emissions before the end of the year. The government, he said, intends to "find out funds for the settlement of any hot problems, including for the supply of fuel for the country in winter through internal reserves".

Yevheniy Marchuk noted that the Cabinet receives criticism, "which is just to a high decree" for excessive preoccupation with macroeconomic processes, which produce so far no benefit for the enterprises".

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The Prime Minister has accepted this criticism, yet noted that in such states as Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovakia "the real process of reform at the macrofinancial level begins to have a positive effect on industry a year or a year and a half later".

"We have been keeping at the stage of positive macro economic processes only since January this year", Yevheniy Marchuk said.

**Marchuk Says 'Market Blitzkrieg' Failed**

*AU2109154195 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 19 Sep 95 p 1*

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ukraine's Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk, speaking on Friday [15 September] at the All-Union Conference of Economists on "Ukraine's Economy and Ways for Its Further Reform," said that the attempt of a market "blitzkrieg" had failed.

Yevhen Marchuk stressed that a critical and uncontrollable situation has taken shape in the commodity-production sphere. However, the premier pointed out the Cabinet of Ministers intends to overcome the negative phenomena in our economy in the near future.

The development of the fuel and energy complex along with the introduction of energy and resources saving technologies and with the enhancement of the population's effective demand and purchasing power will become priority trends in the activity of the Ukrainian Government in 1996.

According to Yevhen Marchuk, the Cabinet of Ministers must also make every effort to improve the performance of the foodstuffs industry and provide "state protection" for small commodity producers and small businesses. "The state will have to give up all-out readjustments of enterprises," stressed the premier, "and monetary support will be channeled for strictly specific purposes."

Ye. Marchuk also spoke in favor of supporting specific producers and industries whose products may replace imports and are competitive on the market.

The premier believes that the uncontrolled situation in the commodity-production sphere has led to distorting the macroeconomic proportions between demand and supply. Ye. Marchuk said that, while at the beginning of 1995, more than 30 trillion karbovantsi [K] was "in circulation outside banks," today, this figure has exceeded K200 trillion.

**Scientist Views Black Sea Oil Prospects**

*954F3374A Kiev GOLOS UKRAINY in Russian 2 Sep 95 p 6*

[Article by Vasiliy Sozanskiy, leading scientific associate at the Maritime Geology Department of the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences: "Black Gold: The Black Sea Shelf Is Hiding More Oil and Gas Than the Caspian or North Seas"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The oil and gas content of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov has not yet been studied sufficiently. Exploratory drilling in the Black Sea shelf was begun in 1971 at the Golitsyno Platform, and the first well in the Sea of Azov was drilled in 1975 (North Kerch structure). Exploratory efforts were extremely successful. Operational gas fields were established at the Golitsyno and North Kerch deposits. Today 10 gas fields have been placed in operation there.

The South Golitsyno Field was commissioned in 1981, at a sea depth of 30 meters; reserves amount to 1.85 billion cubic meters for category C1, 1.61 billion for category C2. Comparable data for the Golitsyno Field: 1975, 30 meters, 11.049 and 4.268 billion cubic meters, respectively. Shmidtovo Field: 1979, 30 meters, 2.698 and 13.3 billion cubic meters. Arkhangelsk Field: 1987, 50 meters, 0.1 and 0.517 billion cubic meters. Odessa Field: 1988, 30-40 meters, 9.299 billion cubic meters (for C1; C2 not given). Shtormovo Field: 1981, 80-90 meters, 8.333 and 8.11 billion cubic meters. Crimean Field: 1982, 70-80 meters, 0.1 and 0.517 billion cubic meters. Strelkovoye Field: 1964, 9 meters, 3.085 and 0.996 billion cubic meters. Morskoye Field: 1977, 13 meters, 0.55 and 3.15 billion cubic meters. North Kerch Field: 1976, 11 meters, 1.346 and 3.833 billion cubic meters.

Today specialists have reached the conclusion that the expanse of seas and oceans hold more promise for oil and gas than dry land. An example is the North Sea, where exploratory results have completely altered the geography of oil in Europe and the world.

The impetus for oil exploration efforts in the North Sea was provided by the opening in 1959 off the Netherlands coast of one of the largest gas fields in the world—at Groningen (reserves of 1.85 trillion cubic meters of gas). Insofar as part of this field was in the North Sea, this maritime expanse soon became the arena for feverish gas activity. The embargo on oil exports from the Persian Gulf to Western states, the United States, and Japan in the 1970's also contributed towards the broad expansion of oil exploration efforts in the North Sea. As a result, trends started appearing in the Western states towards industrial decline and economic crisis. The cost

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of oil on the world market increased almost 20-fold. New sources of oil urgently needed to be found, and the North Sea was considered the most prospective region. So leading transnational oil companies set about the conduct of intensive geophysical studies, which were followed by intensive deep drilling. The best geological and geophysical services, with the most modern equipment, were recruited for this effort. Billions were spent in the search for oil, but without any positive result. Failures came one after another. The impression was created that mankind was approaching the brink of energy famine. Headlines appeared in the mass media: "Era of Cheap Oil Has Ended," "Attention!—We Already See the Bottom of the Well From Which Mankind Has Been Drawing Oil." American scientist H. Hedberg, one of the most authoritative oilmen in the world, warned of the need to get used to the fact that oil reserves were limited and would soon be exhausted. In particular, he wrote: "We are living today in the short and rapidly moving segment of world history which may be called the petroleum age. We had the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age, and future historians will call ours the petroleum age. If the armies of Julius Caesar or Alexander of Macedonia had equipment similar to ours," he continued, "the world's oil resources would have been exhausted long ago. Or if the Santa Maria in which Columbus made his voyage had been outfitted with an engine running on petroleum, we would not today have gasoline to fuel our automobiles."

The billions in funds spent in the ineffectual search for oil and gas in the North Sea resulted in the appearance of published articles in the world's leading oil journals affirming gloomy prospects for the oil industry and condemning it to rapid extinction.

The oil industry of Ukraine also experienced difficult times during these years. Everything that could possibly be extracted from its depths was already pumped out. The financing of industry was restricted. Extraction of oil and gas steadily diminished with each passing year. It seemed that we were witnessing the death throes of the world's oil industry.

Soviet nuclear physicists took advantage of this. Reinforcing the general pessimism abounding with respect to the future of the oil industry, they intensified their efforts to introduce imperfect nuclear reactors as a way to emerge from the energy crisis.

Then suddenly we had discoveries. One right after another. The first oil field in the North Sea was discovered in the Danish sector in 1967—at the Dan site. In subsequent years vast deposits of oil and gas were found, and the European countries, previously bereft of their own oil industry, became exporters of oil and gas thanks to the North Sea. In particular, Norway organized a search for oil deposits over a 10-year period (followed by exploitation), and in the 1990's raised its annual production of oil to 100 million tonnes, attaining oil-export status comparable to that of the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf.

In comparing the prospects for oil and gas content in the Black and North Seas, it should be noted that the Black Sea has greater advantages. Its significant prospects for oil and gas content are demonstrated by the highly effective exploratory efforts that have been conducted here—the first wells drilled proved successful, in contrast to the North Sea, where the first oil was discovered only after five years of intensive exploratory efforts. The highly promising future of oil and gas content in the Black Sea is also supported by the fact that its waters are saturated with methane, starting at a depth of 550-600 meters and continuing to the sea floor. In this regard, the Black Sea constitutes a unique phenomenon on our planet. No other sea on the face of the globe contains methane. Simple calculations show that the waters of the Black Sea hold more than 80 billion cubic meters of methane. It should be taken into account here that a constant recycling of Black Sea waters takes place—a lower current carries the more concentrated waters across the Bosphorus from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, while an upper current takes the fresher water from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. A complete recycling of Black Sea waters takes place over 410-2,000 years, according to various estimates of researchers. This means that the waters flowing into the Black Sea from the Mediterranean, as well as those carried in by the Dnieper, Dunay, and other rivers, constantly become saturated with methane, for which there must be a powerful methane current from deep-water rocks. The high gas content of sea-floor sediment of the Black Sea was confirmed by an expedition of the American scientific research vessel Glomar Challenger, which engaged in deep drilling in the Black Sea in 1975. Six wells were drilled at three sites, totalling 2,737 meters in length, while in the deep-water portion of the Black Sea (at depth 2,115 meters) drilling was conducted to a point 1,073 meters below the sea floor, with full intake of rocks. Researchers specifically emphasize the very high gas content of the rocks removed from these wells.

Thus, all the facts to which we have access enable us to assert that the Black Sea is a unique feature on the globe, and that hidden in its depths are tremendous reserves of oil and gas, amounts far greater than are present in the North or Caspian Seas.

Therefore, taking into account the critical shortage of oil and gas in Ukraine and bearing in mind the

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great prospects for oil and gas content in the Black Sea, we should direct every effort towards effecting assimilation of the depths of this region. First and foremost, we must conduct scientific research with the aim of determining the most promising sectors of the Black Sea and begin drilling operations. We cannot mark time over decades in the shallow waters for the sole reason that we supposedly do not have the proper equipment. The experience of oil exploration in the North Sea shows that tremendous oil and gas deposits were discovered significant distances from shore, in the deepest portions of the sea, characterized by a unique crest-like formation. In a short period of time, the firms conducting the drilling developed floating platforms capable of drilling wells in the deepest portions of the North Sea. Shedding light on the problem of offshore drilling in the world, the 1974 International Oil Encyclopedia states that drilling over this period was conducted without any problems at sea depths of 540 meters. It was expected that a few years later, it would be possible to drill at a depth of 975 meters, and equipment was being developed for drilling at sea depths of up to 3,000 meters.

Technologically, Ukraine's oil industry lags somewhat behind the level of the leading drilling companies of the West. In order to develop, however, it must get requisitions enabling this deficiency to be eliminated in a short period of time and allowing modern equipment to be developed for drilling and exploiting oil and gas deposits at maximum sea depths. Especially since our own specialists do have experience in this regard.

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## Belarus

### U.S. Rejects Explanation for Balloon Deaths

*LD2109174695 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 1600 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] (Burns), a representative of the U.S. State Department, has described the explanation by the Belarusian Ministry of Defense about the death of two Americans in Belarusian airspace as completely unconvincing. A BELINFORM correspondent was told this at the information center of the U.S. Embassy in Minsk.

We resolutely reject the attempt by the Government of Belarus to justify itself by the fact the balloonists allegedly presented a threat. This justification is completely unacceptable, he declared at a news conference in Washington. In (Burns') words, representatives of the Federal Aviation Administration and the National Transportation Safety Board of the United States have gone to Belarus to ensure the prevention of a repeat of such incidents in the future.

### Commentary Links Balloon Incident to Anti-Western Mood

*WS2109134295 Minsk BELORUSSKAYA DELOVAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Sep 95 p 3*

[Commentary by Yuryy Drakokhrust: "The Shadow of the South Korean Boeing"]

[FBIS Translated Text] **What happened had to happen. Sooner or later it had to happen, though perhaps not in this form. A Belarusian Air Defense helicopter pilot killed two unarmed elderly Americans.**

Belarusian state newspapers subserviently recalled a suitable analogy: Mathias Rust jumped over all the fences of the USSR Air Defense on his Cessna, and landed in Red Square. Our valiant Air Defense troops, however, keep the border closed, and did not let the enemy through.

It is interesting that this analogy was also provided by Yuryy Sivakow, a member of the commission investigating the incident and Security Council department chief. Explaining the motives that made the Belarusian Air Defense commander give an order to shoot to kill, he also recalled Rust's story.

These obtrusive references are also useful to clarify the situation, particularly in connection with another analogy — the downing of the South Korean airliner. Let us recall that 269 people died at that time. Although as few as two people were killed near Brest, the scale of that incident was larger, since a larger country was involved in it. There are more similarities to that incident, in terms of both factual events and ideology.

For the sake of simplicity, let us presume that all explanations given by the Belarusian authorities were true. Let us suppose that the Swiss Airclub indeed confined itself to sending the Belarusian side a mere notice about the upcoming championship in March, and did not manage to present an appropriate application a few days before the beginning of the competition. This is where the first "but" arises. The authorities, offended by the disrespect demonstrated by the reckless Swiss sportsmen, did not advise the Air Defense Forces about the flights. This means that, even according to their own explanations, they created the possibility of an incident — the Army does not have to clarify who sends an application, and when. Moreover, during the incident all military commanders were convinced that the balloons flew to Belarus illegally. This conviction certainly had an impact on all their decisions. However, it would be a gross mistake to presume that servicemen, or even the highest authorities, are so bloodthirsty by their nature that all they want is to shed the enemy's blood. Nothing of the kind. Let us recall that they did not attempt to down the two other balloons, which reacted to signals sent from the ground and helicopters. The balloons landed happily, and encountered no obstacles.

As for the first balloon, what actually took place was a coincidence of a number of unfortunate circumstances. The Army knew nothing about the competition, there was no flight permit, the balloon crew for some reason did not react to the signals, the helicopter pilot took the gondola for a freight container, and the balloon was drifting toward military facilities.

This coincidence of circumstances, however, revealed the truth, and mirrored all the secret thoughts and ideological principles of the Belarusian authorities, as was the case with the South Korean Boeing 13 years ago. After all, the balloon flew from the West, meaning that an enemy was approaching. What if he had photographed our military secrets, to strike later with all of NATO's power? What if, God forbid, he had made it to the presidential residence? One shudders to think of it. This is the essence of the incident. If the interior minister says that the German foreign minister came to engulf our republic in blood, is this his idea? Due to a lack of experience, he simply publicly voiced what is discussed in the shadow of offices. The state leader himself has explained that NATO, which envelopes countless threats, is approaching our borders, and that the West is trying to intimidate us by organizing strikes and destabilizing the situation. And Mr. Zamyatalin [chief of the Presidential Administration Information Directorate] usually links all attacks with the intrigues of transoceanic Sovietologists. One can cite similar statements endlessly, and people listen to them,

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including servicemen. For decades they were taught that the main enemy of our socialist motherland is NATO, which day and night strives to destroy and overrun our country to prevent us from building socialism (though there was no talk about market socialism at that time). Even now, statements that the West is our enemy are voiced from high rostrums and at closed briefings. So, for Air Defense commanders, in terms of psychology, the mysterious balloon carried spies (perhaps Turkish), the NATO bloc, the transoceanic Sovietologists, and all sorts of anti-Soviet "evil." And in a critical situation, they could not but give the following command: "Die evil force!" And they did so. As a result of this, two elderly people were killed. To confirm this explanation, let us conduct a mental experiment. Let us presume that the mysterious balloon came from Russia. Would they have downed it? First, it is unclear whether they would have had anything to destroy the balloon — do we have any antiaircraft systems on our eastern border? Second, even if we do have some forces there, they would have telephoned the Kremlin, and would not have touched the balloon. Maybe our Russian comrades travel to secret talks with our president in this exotic way? They would also not have downed it because the Russian's are our friends.

However, all Westerners that take up the sword shall perish by the sword, because everybody on the other side of the Bug river is a foe. This resembles the IFF [identification, friend or foe] systems mounted on aircraft. Not many accusations can be leveled at servicemen; they did not conceive this system, and they are not the ones who determine who is friend or foe. Having installed a program describing in military terms relations with other countries, one must keep in mind that servicemen might sometimes shoot at "foes." Therefore, this incident represents a domestic rather than international lesson. Of course, the world has already been shocked by the cold-blooded murder of unarmed people, seeing that little has changed in Belarus since the memorable day when a MiG pilot sent almost 300 passengers diving into the sea depths. Of course, the Belarusian authorities will continue to provide their explanations, some of which may even be deemed substantiated. By the way, the U.S. Embassy was informed about the accident as late as 24 hours after the fact, as was the case 13 years ago. Either the authorities intended to keep silent about it, or were preparing an official version. This is not the point, however. Everything will eventually turn out well: A commission will be set up, the culprits will be sentenced, and excuses and apologies have already been sent. The point is that the balloon incident served as a warning and, to a certain degree, an example. The shadow of the South Korean airliner has already covered all of Belarus. "A man with a gun" shoots not because he is stupid or angry, but because various circumstances occur in life, and the "man with a gun" is every day clearly and intelligibly explained who is our domestic and external enemy.

### Foreign Minister on Yeltsin-Lukashenka Meeting

*LD2109211695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1853 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka met his Russian counterpart, Boris Yeltsin, in the Russian Black Sea resort of Sochi to intensify Russian-Belarusian relations, Belarusian Foreign Minister Uladzimir Syanko told Interfax in an exclusive interview with Interfax in Minsk Thursday.

Syanko said Yeltsin's January visit to Minsk had given an "intensive impetus" to Russian-Belarusian relations. However, this impetus started to fade as time passed, he added. Lukashenka's trip to Sochi was designed to give another "intensive impetus" to bilateral relations, he added.

Syanko made it clear that he was unaware of the issues under discussion in Sochi. However, he noted that those are "chiefly issues of bilateral relations." He did not exclude the possibility that the two presidents could discuss Russia's CIS policy recently approved by Yeltsin's decree.

Syanko said he had recently met his Russian counterpart, Andrey Kozyrev, on September 13 to agree that Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka and Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin would meet in the near future. The meeting took place in Moscow Tuesday and also established the need for a presidential summit. This is why there is no secret in Lukashenka's visit to Sochi, Syanko said.

The meeting of the presidents of Russia and Belarus in Sochi will not replace the Belarusian president's official visit to Moscow to meet Boris Yeltsin scheduled for this autumn, he added.

### Chyhir Blames Declining GDP on 'External Conditions'

*WS2209083495 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 0700 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Problems of the Republic's economy — this was the topic of a meeting held by Belarusian Prime Minister Chyhir with representatives of the presidential vertical chain of power. The government leader talked yesterday at the National Press

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Center with heads of the city and city district executive committees which are participating in a seminar organized by the Management Academy subordinated to the Belarusian president. Analyzing the economic situation in Belarus, Mikhail Chyhir noted that the main reason causing the GDP to decline is gradually worsening external conditions for conducting economic activities.

## Moldova

### Leftist Parties Challenge Constitutional Court Ruling

*AU2209111495 Chisinau BASAPRESS in English 1930 GMT 20 Sep 95*

["Political Commentary: Parliament Denies Turn To Left"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chisinau, 20/09/1995 (BASAPRESS) — Resuming its activity on September 19, the Chisinau Parliament didn't make clear its attitude toward the Constitutional Court (CC) ruling that the dismissal of Deputy Speaker Nicolae Andronic, Eugen Rusu and Ion Ungureanu was unconstitutional.

The fact that the CC ruling was silently born stands for the hostile attitude toward the "final and unimpugnable" decision of the Moldovan Supreme Court.

Vladimir Solonari of the Socialist Unity, head of the commission of human rights and national minorities, declared that "the Parliament will not obey the Constitutional Court dictatorship," and called the verdict "an aberration." According to Solonari "the Constitutional Court has compromised itself by taking this decision." He believes that the Parliament has the right to ask the Constitutional Court to revise its decision because Pavel Barbalat, CC chairman, was not present at the examination of the three members of Parliament's petition.

Experts say the presence of the Chairman would have been important if the options of those 6 members of CC had split into two. If a parity of opinions occurs, the CC chairman can make his option.

Since the votes of those four CC members were not made public, the assumptions on the balance of opinions, if the other two members hadn't been in vacation, are but abstract. Formally the Parliament has several days until the decision of CC is published in the Official Monitor, and then the voters may ask the members of Parliament, if not the observation of the CC decision, at least some explanations why it cannot be implemented.

Anatol Popusoi, vice chairman of the Moldovan Democratic Agrarian Party [PDAM] parliamentary faction, said "the parliamentary decision to dismiss the members of Parliament is not anti-constitutional, for it is in accordance with the parliamentary regulations and the law on members of Parliament statute." Moreover, Popusoi declared that testimony to the "illegal nature" of the CC decision would be brought to the parliamentary plenum. According to Parliament sources, at first the Court refused to consider the dismissal because the dismissal of vice-presidents and heads of parliamentary commissions are exclusively dealt with by the Parliament. The same sources inform that later the CC changed its decision and agreed to examine the question as an issue conjugated with the right to political option.

Some legislators (mostly of the Agrarian and Socialist factions) doubt that the Constitutional Court could have issued a different ruling if President Snegur were not beside the plaintiffs. Since such doubts are not openly voiced they do not represent the subject of political debates. But a more hotly debated topic is — in the opinion of the President, who is also the leader of the Party of Reconstruction and Conciliation (PRCM) — the turn to the left by the majority faction guided by their Socialist colleagues. Speaker Petru Lucinschi rejected such accusations, saying Parliament reflects the proportion of forces in the society and any attempt to unbalance it would lead to social unrest.

Meanwhile, communist leader Vladimir Voronin said a group of communist deputies will be formed within the Socialist Unity Faction. The group will move its own draft law on subsistence minimum and resolution to set up a parliamentary commission which will study the activity of the Soros Fund in Moldova.

Seemingly, the opposition will be in the back lines to watch the conflict between the ruling and presidential parties. It deems that this conflict is a fight for redistribution of power. Furthermore, the United Democratic Congress' option for a ghost government which would take over the power in propitious conditions proves that the opposition is going to ally with neither rival.

Judging by the autumn-winter parliamentary agenda, the great collisions are still to come. In September, Parliament will debate the law on state security and state security organs. And on this occasion the Socialists might again raise the question of security guarding for top officials. Also in September, the parliamentary regulations and deputy statute will be modified. In October, the legislators will pronounce themselves on President Snegur's initiative to change the constitutional definition of the official language.

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**Dniester Parliament Adopts New Election Legislation**

*LD2109163395 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1436 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] TIRASPOL, Sept 21 (Interfax) — The Supreme Soviet of the self-styled Transdniester Moldovan Republic adopted Thursday a bill on elections under which candidates may run for parliament as independents as well as on party tickets.

The elections to parliament of this unrecognized republic are tentatively scheduled for December 24, 1995. A final decision on this is likely to be made at the second congress of lawmakers of every governmental level.

A referendum can also be held on the election bill. Transdniester leader Igor Smirnov told parliament Thursday that the congress may decide to hold a referendum on several issues, in particular approval of a new constitution and relations with CIS member nations.

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## Kazakhstan

### Ukrainian President Continues Official Visit

*WS2209100095 Kiev UT-1 Television Network in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[Video report by Vasyl Mykhalchuk and Viktor Kushch on Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma's visit to Kazakhstan — recorded; first paragraph read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] As you know, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma is in Kazakhstan on an official visit. We offer you the report of our special correspondents.

This morning Kazakhstan President Nursaltan Nazarbayev greeted the Ukrainian president. First Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukrainian Presidential Administration Head Dmytro Tabachnyk, and other members of the official delegation, who came to Almaty with Leonid Kuchma, participated in this ceremony. After all protocol honors were paid to the Ukrainian president, Leonid Kuchma and Nursaltan Nazarbayev held tete-a-tete talks to discuss a wide variety of issues regarding bilateral cooperation and international problems.

In parallel with this, Ukrainian and Kazakhstan delegations held negotiations. Primary attention was paid to trade and economic relations between the two states. Regrettably, these relations have deteriorated recently. Compared with the last year, current trade turnover has decreased by 30 percent. This occurs at a time when Kazakhstan remains the second country in volume [words indistinct] As regards spheres and sectors in which we could work on a mutually beneficial basis, [words indistinct] This also concerns industrial cooperation and cooperation in scientific research, particularly, physics, nuclear physics, and nuclear power engineering. For example, Ukraine has an interest in Kazakhstan's energy resources — coal, oil, and gas — while Kazakhstan has an interest in Ukraine's oil-extracting equipment and products of the agro-industrial complex. Therefore, an active search for mechanisms to improve the current situation in our relations was conducted at the beginning of the negotiations and later when the presidents joined them.

Until now, the agreements and legal basis of Ukrainian-Kazakh relations numbered 16 documents. Several documents were added to them today. Leonid Kuchma and Nursaltan Nazarbayev signed a joint communique on the results of negotiations and an agreement on the further development and widening of economic cooperation between Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Intergovernmental and interministerial agreements on cooperation in the sphere of science and technology, military training, education, and pensions were also signed. After the signing of the agreements, the presidents of the two states held a news conference.

In addition to the above-mentioned documents, today Hennadiy Udovenko and his Kazakhstan counterpart Tokayev Kasymzhomart exchanged documents on the ratification of the consular agreement between Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

The Ukrainian president visited the Glory Memorial and laid a wreath at the foot of the monument.

Today Leonid Kuchma delivered a speech to representatives of business circles of Kazakhstan at the Almaty Business Center. He answered their questions and appealed for them to launch more active cooperation with their Ukrainian colleagues, because the future state of our economic relations depends on nothing but cooperation between industrialists and entrepreneurs.

The Ukrainian president also got acquainted with the life of Almaty: He visited a newly constructed building — the Rakhat Palace, a fashionable top-class hotel.

Today's schedule was quite busy. There are plans to open the building of the Ukrainian Embassy in Kazakhstan, and Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and Kazakhstan President Nursaltan Nazarbayev will participate in this ceremony. Leonid Kuchma will also award orders to Kazakhstan residents who participated in the liberation of Ukraine from fascist aggressors and will deliver a speech to the representatives of Kazakhstan intelligentsia and chiefs of Ukrainian cultural centers in Kazakhstan.

### Nazarbayev, Kuchma Hold News Conference

*LD2109115795 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1034 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ALMATY, Sept 21 (Interfax-Ukraine) — Kazakhstan's admission into the CIS customs union is not an obstacle to the development of Kazakh-Ukrainian relations, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and his Kazakh counterpart Nursultan Nazarbayev have said.

President Nazarbayev told a news conference in Almaty after signing bilateral agreements that Kazakhstan had joined the customs union on the condition its membership would not rule out trading and economic relations with other countries.

Nazarbayev said that the customs union, like many other CIS structures, had so far failed to work properly.

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Asked about the future of the CIS President Kuchma said that it would have a future as a commonwealth of genuinely independent and equal states.

Speaking about his attitude to a military union within the CIS President Nazarbayev said that Kazakhstan would agree to such integration on condition that it would not endanger its national independence and sovereignty. He said he was still unfamiliar with President Yeltsin's decree on Russia's strategy in relations with other CIS countries.

President Nazarbayev said that at a forthcoming conference of the CIS heads of state he would propose a simpler procedure of granting citizenship to CIS member-countries. President Kuchma said that Ukraine would propose including in the CIS summit's agenda the question of helping deported peoples to return home.

Both presidents called for stronger direct ties between Ukrainian and Kazakh enterprises and for joint financial-industrial groups. Nazarbayev said that Kazakhstan could let Ukraine move its cargoes to Chinese ports through its territory. Kuchma said that Ukraine was going to purchase about 5 million tonnes of coal soon to compensate for shortages in its fuel balance.

Kuchma and Nazarbayev signed a treaty on wider bilateral economic cooperation.

On the same day agreements were signed between Ukraine and Kazakhstan on cooperation in science and technology, military training, education and pensions.

Ukrainian and Kazakh foreign ministers signed a protocol on the exchange of instruments of ratification of the consular treaty.

President Kuchma's visit to Kazakhstan will end on Friday. He will meet with Kazakhstan businessmen and confer honorary presidential signs upon a number of Kazakh citizens having Ukrainian background.

### Kuchma: Customs Union Move Should Be 'Gradual'

*LD2109202995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1905 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ALMATY, Sept 21 (Interfax-Ukraine) — Ukraine's rapidly joining the CIS customs union would make the Ukrainian economy into an appendix of the Russian economy over time, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma said at a meeting with Kazakh businessmen in Almaty today.

Kuchma said that if Ukraine joined the CIS customs union it would fail to sell its coal industry's production. He said coal mined at the Donetsk coal basin always was rather expensive, or "at least more expensive than Russian coal."

Kuchma said he believed that the movement towards the customs union should be gradual, "as Europe did by introducing free trade." He said every country proceeded from its national interests when determining its attitude towards this or that customs union.

"Kazakhstan has a slightly different production structure," Kuchma said.

### Kazakh, Iranian Agriculture Ministers Sign Accord

*LD2109182195 Almaty Kazakh Television First Program Network in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A memorandum on cooperation in the field of agriculture was signed today between Kazakhstan and Iran. The document envisages wide-ranging mutual cooperation. Iran is ready to buy grain, mineral fertilizers, meat, and livestock from Kazakhstan. Since the Caspian Sea is a common sea for the two states, cooperation in the sphere of fishing is also envisaged. In addition, Iran intends to invest in reconstruction of the port of Aktau. In the course of the two-day talks, the likely total expenditure was discussed: from $24 to $49 million. The final sum has not yet been set, however.

The guests were particularly interested in pedigree horse- breeding — all the more so as the Iranian Agriculture Minister Reza Foruzesh [title as heard] is chairman of the Equestrian Federation.

As Kazakh Agriculture Minister Zhanibek Karibzhanov stated at a news conference, the practical implementation of all these projects will start as early as 1996.

### Move to New Capital City May Take Two Years

*LD2209110795 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0842 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[By Fedor Ignatov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ALMATY, September 22 (Itar-Tass) — The Kazakh capital may be really removed to Akmola in central Kazakhstan in 18-24 months, head of the Akmola administration Andrey Braun told Tass.

The delay is due to a lack of housing stock in the city and the unpreparedness of its administrative buildings to ensure the normal work of the presidential and governmental departments, as well as the ministries and the parliament, Braun said.

Almaty, which is close to the Chinese border, will remain the capital until the parliament and the government

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leave it, according to a decree by Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

The parliament, due to be elected before the end of 1995, will not start working in the new capital, as restoration work had not yet started in a 16-storey building expected to house the new legislative body. In any case, it will take Akmola several years "to look more or less like a capital", he said.

Earlier, Nazarbayev laid out several reasons for moving the capital to Akmola. He believes it would be much more convenient and easier to govern the republic from the centre than from its fringe.

Moreover, the population of the present capital is growing rapidly and it is difficult to expand the city due to the nearby mountains and local seismic conditions. Specialists say that the construction of housing, administrative and other buildings will be much cheaper in Akmola.

Rather important also is the argument that the ecology of the present capital, hemmed in between mountain ranges and rarely flushed with fresh air, is heavily polluted by numerous enterprises.

Kazakh experts believe an appropriate infrastructure in Akmola can be ready only after the year 2000.

## Kyrgyzstan

### Indian Prime Minister Rao Arrives in Bishkek

*LD2109163895 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1456 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BISHKEK, Sept 21 (Interfax) — Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Bishkek on Thursday for an official visit.

Rao met Kyrgyz Prime Minister Apas Dzhumagulov to discuss priority areas of economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation between India and Kyrgyzstan. Dzhumagulov subsequently expressed satisfaction with the meeting.

On Thursday evening the Indian premier is expected to meet President Askar Akayev. On Friday he plans to address Kyrgyzstan's parliament and later that day to sign accords with the Kyrgyz government, among them an agreement on cooperation in tourism, science and technology and a program for cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Rao is also expected to attend a ceremony for naming one of Bishkek's streets after Mahatma Gandhi.

### Rao Addresses Parliament; Signs Pacts

*BK2209110895 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0830 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The prime minister, now on a visit to Kyrgyzstan, has said India's efforts to promote foreign investment and ensure social safety can become a model for other developing countries. He said this has also opened up new possibilities of economic and commercial cooperation with the Central Asian countries. Mr. Narasimha Rao was addressing the members of the Kyrgyz parliament in Bishkek today. He said both India and Kyrgyzstan share common concerns and face common challenges.

Mr. Rao called upon leaders of Kyrgyzstan to work for regional stability since peace is essential for the prosperity of both the countries. The prime minister also spoke of the need for introducing reforms in multilateral economic forums and the United Nations to meet the aspirations of the developing world.

The two countries also signed a protocol for cooperation in culture, arts, and education and an agreement on tourism. The documents were signed in the presence of Mr. Narasimha Rao and the Kyrgyz president, Mr. Askar Akayev. On his second day's stay in Bishkek today, Mr. Rao visited (Manas) village, which was set up with the assistance from UNESCO to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of the Kyrgyz epic. In the evening, he will attend a function where a street will be named after Mahatma Gandhi by the mayor of Bishkek.

### Kozyrev, Otunbayeva on NATO Enlargement

*LD2109211195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1914 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev said his meeting with Kyrgyz Foreign Minister Roza Otunbayeva confirmed that there was "no political discord between Russia and Kyrgyzstan."

Kozyrev said the two countries wanted to bring their approaches to various problems closer and to cooperate.

Kozyrev said that in particular the two countries had agreed to interact at the U.N. General Assembly which is now underway in New York.

Kozyrev said Russia and Kyrgyzstan had also discussed economic, humanitarian and cultural aspects of bilateral relations, the development of the CIS, the situation in the "hot spots," in particular in Tajikistan, and other international problems.

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Otunbayeva said: "We don't have any problems with Russia."

With regards to NATO's enlargement, Otunbayeva said Bishkek "has so far seen only good intentions of the alliance." She said she hoped that NATO would remain "Europe's storage of wisdom and experience."

Otunbayeva said that, however, all discord between NATO and Russia should be settled taking into consideration Moscow's interests.

**Assembly Rejects Call For Referendum on Presidential Term**

*LD2109152995 Bishkek Kyrgyz Radio First Program Network in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Having considered the address by the initiative groups on extending the president's powers until October 2001, the Legislative Assembly of the Supreme Council of the Kyrgyz Republic notes that the mechanism for electing the president for a five-year term was determined clearly, specifically, and precisely in the Kyrgyz Republic Constitution, the guarantor of which is the head of state. So, the initiative groups' proposal on holding a referendum on extending the powers of the president of the Kyrgyz Republic is unlawful. In light of this, and being guided by Articles No. 1, 7, 43, and 44 of the Constitution, Article [word indistinct] of the "Law on Elections for the President of the Kyrgyz Republic," and Articles No. 5 and 9 of the "Law on Referenda in the Kyrgyz Republic," the Legislative Assembly of the Supreme Council of the Kyrgyz Republic has resolved the following:

1. The proposal to hold a referendum on extending the powers of the president of the Kyrgyz Republic until October 2001 by the initiative groups is rejected as contradictory to the Constitution and legislation.

2. Representatives of the initiative groups are to be informed of the resolution adopted.

[Signed] Chairman of the Legislative Assembly of the Supreme Council of the Kyrgyz Republic, Mukar Cholponbayev.

## Tajikistan

**UN Report Accuses Russians of Attacking Civilians**

*AU2109125595 Hamburg STERN in German 21 Sep 95 p 156*

[Report by Matthias Schepp: "Opening Fire on Civilians"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In the middle of peacetime, the bullet tore a hole as big as peach in the wall of the children's room. Exactly above the bed of little Shimshet, the bullet entered one of the two rooms where the 11-year-old Tajik lives with his parents and six brothers and sisters. This was in Khorog, a poverty-stricken town in the Pamir mountains on the border with Afghanistan, at 0700 on a Sunday. "We spent the night with relatives," the boy says, "otherwise one of us would probably have a hole in his head."

Soldiers who are actually supposed to protect him shot at Shimshet's room: Russian border troops. The garrison of Russian border troops is a stone's throw from his family's house. By order of Boris Yeltsin, they support the government in the capital, Dushanbe, which is in bondage to Moscow.

The undisciplined troop is to keep the Islamic opposition in check and prevent the Afghan fighters of God from crossing the border river, Pyandzh. 9However, they mainly raise their arms at civilians, instead of Mujahidin. This has now been stated in a secret paper written by Darko Silovic, head of the UN mission in Tajikistan.

In the paper of 29 August, which is available to STERN, Silovic accuses Moscow of feigning incidents at the border for propaganda purposes because the Kremlin masters are finding it difficult to explain the expensive military adventure in Tajikistan to the people. Yeltsin has stationed 25,000 soldiers 1,500 km from the Russian border.

In August, horror pictures reminiscent of the war in Afghanistan were broadcast on Russia's state television: Two Mi-8 helicopters circled over the Pyandzh River and fired shots, armored personnel carriers and infantrymen fired at the Afghan shore. Near the border village of Buni, north of Khorog, an attack by Afghan Mujahidin was repelled, the Russian generals bragged. Pavel Tarasenko, commander of the Russian border troops, said that the assertion that his soldiers attack civilians is "gossip and tittle-tattle."

The UN observer's secret paper says, among other things: "There is no indication of an Afghan attack. We have not found any trace of impact from machine gun fire or mortars." In the Afghan village of Sudud, where the Russians had apparently fired arbitrarily, the UN officers saw "destroyed houses, 10 injured and four dead people, among them a little girl."

Meanwhile, Russian agencies are spreading the story of "the successful defensive battle against the Mujahidin." From Washington to Bonn, one takes approving note of such reports. At all costs, fundamentalists from Iran and Afghanistan are to be prevented from gaining influence on the five central Asian states of the former Soviet Union, where 50 million people, mostly Muslims, live.

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Madshnun Palayev, leader of the Islamic opposition in Khorog and a former sports teacher, complains: "Yeltsin is continuing the imperialist policy of the tsar and the communists. In order to secure Russia's geopolitical objectives, he is torpedoing the peace process in Tajikistan."

No sooner had the Tajik Government and the Islamic opposition prolonged the armistice on 17 August that the commander of the Russian border troops added new fuel to the fire. He called on the rebels to vacate a base in the mountains. "The Russians are not at all interested in the reconciliation of the opposition and the government," an Austrian UN officer said, "if there were peace here, the presence of their troops would no longer be justified."

**FSB Chief on Tajik-Afghan Money Shortage**

*LD2109131195 Moscow Radiostantsiya Ekho Moskvy in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Today, Andrey Nikolayev, director of the Federal Border Services [FSB], said that currently 16,000 border guards are serving on the Tajik-Afghan border, and that 12,000 of them are Tajik citizens. As far as the statement concerning the allegedly planned exercises on the Abkhaz border, Nikolayev stressed that it was a canard, and one has yet to find out who was its author and who will benefit from it. On the whole, according to our correspondent Dmitriy Khitarov, the border service believes that, despite tremendous difficulties, its greatest achievement was in covering the main strategic sections of the Russian borders that were left unprotected after the collapse of the USSR. The total length of the state border of the Russian Federation is almost 61,000 kilometers. The borders are protected by 200,000 servicemen who have 300 aircraft and helicopters at their disposal as well as almost 900 vessels and cutters and over 1,100 units of armored equipment. This year alone, the border guards detained over 1,500 transgressors and confiscated over 1,200 kilograms of drugs and about 300 units of small arms. Nikolayev stressed that this is a double achievement under the conditions of insufficient financing. The border services received only 65 percent of the funds they needed in 1995. Next year this amount will drop further to 33 percent. Nikolayev said that if the government does not revisit its attitude to this problem, the border servicemen simply will not cope with their tasks.

## Turkmenistan

**Turkmen, Iranian, Indian Ministers Hold Talks**

*LD2209101195 Ashgabat Radio Ashgabat Network in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The heads of the Foreign Ministries of Turkmenistan [Boris Shikhmuradov], Iran ['Ali Akbar Velayati], and India [Pranab Mukherjee] today discussed trilateral cooperation projects.

This is their second meeting since the negotiations in New Delhi in April this year, where a memorandum on mutual understanding on the development of trilateral cooperation was adopted. Underscoring that this document was being fulfilled, the foreign ministers discussed boosting interstate relations and trade and economic cooperation.

In the course of the negotiations, expert groups from the three sides proposed various drafts of a cooperation agreement on international transport and transit. This trilateral document proposes simplified goods transit procedures on the territory of the three countries. Freight traffic will be transported by sea and thereafter by road and rail.

The Tedzhen-Serakhs-Mashhad [rail] route, which is currently under construction should play an important role here. This route will link up the rail networks of the neighboring states by opening a transport corridor from the Iranian Gulf port of Bandar 'Abbas to Serakhs international station and on to countries in Central Asia and the CIS.

The sides agreed to continue work on the draft of the agreement. Discussion of projects for cooperation will continue at the next meeting of the three states' foreign ministers in Tehran.

**Niyazov, Velayati Discuss Cooperation**

*LD2109181995 Ashgabat Radio Ashkhabad Network in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Saparmurad Turkmenbashy [Niyazov] of Turkmenistan today received Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who had arrived in Ashgabat to participate in the trilateral [words indistinct] negotiations at the level of the heads of Foreign Ministries.

Dr. Velayati handed over a message of greetings from 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was received with thanks.

During the talks, particular attention was devoted to the issue of strengthening [word indistinct] of the trilateral relations that are being established by Turkmenistan and Iran with Ukraine, Tajikistan, Armenia, and India. Having underlined that the idea of trilateral cooperation lies with the Turkmen head of state, Velayati noted that the partnership was being constructed on the principle of mutual benefit, taking into account the interests of each side.

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Saparmurad Turkmenbashy and Velayati also discussed the issues of bilateral cooperation, in particular the construction of the Turkmenistan-Iran gas pipeline and other aspects of economic relations between the two neighboring states.

**Joint Communique Released as Rao Ends Visit**

*BK2109154195 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1430 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Turkmenistan says it shares India's concern over the continuing rise in cross-border terrorism and strongly supports New Delhi's efforts to improve relations with Pakistan. In a joint communique issued at the end of Prime Minister Mr. Narasimha Rao's three-day visit to the Central Asian republic, the Turkmenistan president, Mr. Niyazov, said Pakistan should resolve all matters, including the Kashmir issue, with India bilaterally under the Simla agreement. Our correspondent Ramji Tripathi, who is accompanying the prime minister, has sent this report on the outcome of the visit:

[Begin Tripathi recording] Joint communique issued in Ashgabat at the end of the prime minister's visit to Turkmenistan says that the traditional ties and mutual understanding between the two countries will be further strengthened. Both sides assessed the level of political interaction between the two countries and also their cooperation in the international arena based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference, and trust.

Supporting the neutral foreign policy of Turkmenistan, the prime minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, welcomed the decision of Turkmenistan to become a full-time member of the Nonaligned Movement. The Turkmen side supported the inclusion of India as a permanent member of the Security Council.

The two sides exchanged views on regional developments. Welcoming India's efforts to improve its relations with Pakistan, Turkmenistan agreed that the issues between the two countries must be resolved through peaceful bilateral means based on Simla agreement. Both sides agreed that no foreign power should interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Both sides agreed to hold the festival of Turkmen culture in India and the festival of Indian culture in Turkmenistan next year. [end recording]

**Indian Prime Minister Offers Credit**

*BK2109042395 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] India has offered $10 million to Turkmenistan under a credit agreement. This is the second credit to Turkmenistan from India. The first credit of $5 million was given in March this year. The new credit will help Turkmenistan buy products for setting up joint ventures. The agreement for credit was signed along with four others aimed at boosting economic cooperation between the two countries and was one of the major highlights of the prime minister's engagements in Ashgabat yesterday.

Later, speaking at a banquet hosted by the Turkmenistan president, Mr. Niyazov, Mr. Narasimha Rao stressed the need for closer economic relations between the two countries. He said the signing of the trilateral memorandum of understanding among India, Turkmenistan, and Iran has opened up new prospects for Indian businessmen.

The prime minister leaves the Turkmenistan capital this morning for Kyrgyzstan. In the Kyrgyz capital, Bishkek, Mr. Rao will have wide-ranging discussions with President Askar Akayev and Prime Minister Abbas Dzhumagulov on bilateral and international issues. The two countries are to sign several agreements to further bilateral cooperation. Mr. Rao will also address the Kyrgyz parliament.

## Uzbekistan

**Aral Revival Plan Attracts World Bank Praise**

*LD2209110595 Tashkent NARODNOYE SLOVO in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 2*

[Unattributed article: "The Western Sea — a biological reserve. Could this project become reality in the 21st century?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The international conference devoted to the problems of the Aral Sea is continuing in Nukus. The author of this very unusual project is Bek Oybekovich Tashmuhamedov, an academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, and chairman of the Public Committee for Nature Protection of Uzbekistan. The scientist has to convince his opponents to work on his project to create the so-called "Western Sea," to preserve and desalinate part of the disappearing Aral reservoir. This, he thinks, will help to preserve the unique biological species of fish for which the Aral Sea was once famous. Otherwise, its denizens risk total extinction. However, part of the planet's biogenetic fund can still be saved. The World Bank is seriously interested in the scientist's project, and is ready to help implement it. The project was considered recently at the Academy of Sciences of Karakalpakistan; many opinions and points of view were expressed, and they all led to the same conclusion — that the project deserves attention.

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At the request of our correspondent, Academician Bek Oybekovich Tashmuhamedov explains his original bio-ecological project: Unfortunately, it must be said that, despite the large number of proposals to save the Aral Sea, there are alas, no realistic projects among them. One must be realistic, and seek a way out that suits the current situation. If it is not possible to restore the sea to its previous state, then it might be possible to save at least a part of it. This is not an unexpected idea. In the northern part of the sea, thanks to the isolated flow of the Syrdarya River, it will be possible to restore the Sarychaganak (the Lesser Sea) and desalinate the environs of Aralsk. There are projects to restore the Amudarya River delta along with part of the former reservoir of the sea, if it is dammed off.

This alluring project is suggested by emptying the sea itself, which is gradually dividing into two parts — a deep-water western part and a shallow eastern part. In the next two years the island of Vozrozhdeniye, which extends from north to south along with other, new islands, is due to merge with the mainland, forming a peninsula that will divide the Aral and link its two parts by a relatively deep channel. Today this process could be accelerated with a small shallow-water dike. If the Aral is left to the whim of fate, in due course we will be left with a deep trench in the west, while the shallow eastern part will simply evaporate, turning into a large, salty desert.

The situation will be less dramatic if the remnants of the Amudarya — which now amount to about eight cubic kilometers — are directed along the left (western) arms of the delta to the western part of the sea (this will be another transfer of water — but this time using the river's own water resources, and therefore perfectly practicable). If we add two cubic kilometers of reservoir water, that will give us a total of 10 cubic kilometers. This fresh water, constantly diluted, could push the salt out through the narrow northern channel into the eastern part of the sea. In addition to the natural channels, we could use the network of existing reservoirs — for example, near lake Sudochye and, finally, through the Muynak reservoir.

This project does not plan to save the eastern part of the sea, which will be a large, flat evaporator. However, the main gain is that the deep western part will not only be kept, but will be restored — it will be desalinated and revived as the original ecosystem of the Aral. It will account for 36 percent of the whole volume of the sea.

In order to restore the hydrological conditions acceptable for the original fish life of the sea, it is necessary to reduce water salinity to 18 grams per liter. That is sufficient for fattening the adults of the various species of fish in the open sea. Estimates show that the 10 cubic kilometers of water available annually can desalinate the western part of the sea down to 18 grams per liter within 10 years.

Immediately after the restoration of the hydrological position, the restoration of the sea's original ecosystem can start.

The decrease in mineralization of the Western Sea and the accompanying appearance of plentiful water vegetation (reeds, cat's-tail, and so on) on the perimeter, including the seashore of the peninsula that has appeared, could favor a growth in the number of water-fowl and land fauna. The incipient decrease in the use of pesticides in agriculture, further strict control over their use and, finally, the expected high biological activity of the sea — which encourages the detoxification of pesticides — could create favorable ecological conditions overall. In future, the flowing Western Sea could become a fresh water reservoir, similar to the western part of Lake Balkhash.

From the viewpoint of the sea's importance for the national economy, the most important thing is the reintroduction of fish fauna in terms of the marketable types of fish that have disappeared: Sturgeon, Salmon, Carp, and also all the links in the food chains of these fish. The creation of conditions for the protection of all species of fish that are encountered in the Central Asian region is of significant scientific importance, irrespective of its practical value.

For your information: The unique collection of marketable Sturgeon in the Caspian Sea is maintained exclusively through artificial reproduction at fish factories. The decline in the natural population is explained by the fact that sturgeon, like salmon, is a migratory fish — that is, it spawns in the fresh water of the upper reaches of rivers, which are now inaccessible to it owing to the numerous dams that have closed the routes of its natural migration.

The main spawning-grounds of the "Ship" Sturgeon were located on the stony shallow banks of the Surkhandarya, along the Syrdarya — in the region of the Karadarya and the Naryn at a distance of 2,000 km from the Aral Sea. It was the ecological degradation of its habitat, with the complete lack of natural (and artificial) reproduction, that was the cause of the disappearance of the valuable marketable fish of the sea, the Syrdarya and the Amudarya.

Fortunately, the possibility of creating a stock of female fish with the aim of their reproduction still exists. "Ship" Sturgeon can be caught in Lake Balkhash, where it was acclimatized earlier. The Aral Barbel still remains

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in some water reservoirs in the lower reaches of the Amudarya. The Aral Salmon was a great rarity even before and now is lost. However, the tributaries of the Amudarya are home to the Amudarya Trout — a so-called living form or other closely related subspecies of Salmon, which could become the basis for the recreation of the migratory form of the Aral Salmon. It is assumed that the spawning-grounds of this trout and the Aral Salmon used to coincide partially, and so they could have a common gene fund. The Caspian and the Lena Sturgeon and the Caspian subspecies of Salmon could have a future.

Thus, the implementation stages of the project — the technical decision to transfer the flow along the western arms and reservoirs and then the wide scale restoration of fish life — will enable us to save the sea from biological death and create a natural preserve and, in due course, industrial fish-breeding complexes.

The ecosystem of the Aral and its biological productivity have been characterized by relative poverty since the very beginning. Nevertheless, the biological productivity of the sea could be increased many times over by using the methods of modern, rationalized industrial fish-breeding, and by the creation of fish- breeding plants and fish farms. By bringing water into the delta, restoring reed vegetation, and planting woods on new land, one can maximize the biological diversity of flora and fauna in the region and restore its role in the global seasonal migration of birds. As a whole, these measures could improve the ecological and socioeconomic conditions of the Aral area within one or two decades.

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## Armenia

### Iranian Envoy Stresses Importance of Bilateral Ties

*NC2209100895 Yerevan ARAGIL ELECTRONIC NEWS BULLETIN in English 1044 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yerevan ("AZG", "GOLOS ARMENII" dailies), 09/21/95 — "Age-old cultural links between Armenia and Iran are getting a new quality today", the Ambassador of Iran in Armenia Mr. Hamid Reza Negar-Esfahani said in a press conference dedicated to first anniversary of his diplomatic mission in Armenia.

The Ambassador said that Iranian Minister of Culture and Islamic Orientation Mr. Mostafa Mirsalim will arrive in Armenia on 8 October, and Days of Iranian Culture will be held in Yerevan starting on 10 October. At the same time, similar celebrations will be held in Tehran.

Mr. Reza Negar-Esfahani said that "a strong link has been created between our two nations". He further added that "we are one nation which lives in two countries". He said Iran is more interested in cultural links rather then in the economy. He declared that "Iran has no economic interests," otherwise it would not have signed the gas pipe-line agreement, knowing what the gas prices will be 10 years later.

The Ambassador paid a great importance to establishing independence of Armenia and stressed that Iran will do its best for its maintenance. He said that the year was very fruitful, and the agreements about transportation, industrial cooperation, supply of natural gas, gas pipeline, construction of a bridge over the river Araks, and a dam were signed. Recently signed tri-lateral agreement has shown that Armenia and Iran switched from bilateral to tri-lateral collaboration.

Mr. Reza Negar-Esfahani also spoke about smuggling of drugs and said that Iranian Government offered a project to the government of Armenia, based on which our to countries may unite their efforts in the struggle against narco-business.

### Rumored Nuclear Power Station 'Accident' Denied

*MM2109131495 Moscow Russian Public Television First Channel Network in Russian 0500 GMT 17 Sep 95*

[From the "Novosti" newscast: Video report from Armenian nuclear power station by Vladimir Nazaryan, identified by caption]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer A. Buratayeva to camera] The Armenian nuclear power station is in the news again. This time the reason is a local press report on possible faults in the No. 2 unit reactor.

[Nazaryan] Rumors of an accident, not to mention a crack which allegedly appeared in the Armenian nuclear station reactor during tests, were denied at a press conference by Gagik Markirosyan, the republic's minister of energy, in the wake of a whole series of newspaper articles. You will recall that at the end of June, after two years of restoration work, the No. 2 unit was physically started up.

[G. Markirosyan, Armenian minister of energy, identified by caption] While the seals were being tested, there was a leak of water, ordinary water. Nothing unusual happened.

[Nazaryan] As for putting the unit on load, the situation is more complicated, according to the minister. A third of the tests are still to be carried out and staff have to be trained. According to the results of the latest appraisals, around 20 percent of operators are not yet ready for work in the new conditions based on tighter requirements. However, even if these questions are resolved, the nuclear power station is not likely to start producing electricity in the near future. It all comes down to unpaid debts. Of the 15 million kwh of electricity currently produced in the republic, only about 30 percent are paid for. What, then, is the point of increasing output?

[Markirosyan] Whereas a thermal power station can be started up in the evening and shut down in the morning, this is not possible with a nuclear power station. No one will allows us to play around with a nuclear power station, starting it up today and shutting it down tomorrow. And even if someone did allow it, as minister I would not permit it.

Vladimir Nazaryan, Mels Nersesyan reporting for Russian Public Television from Yerevan.

## Azerbaijan

### President Receives Kuwaiti Parliamentary Delegation

*NC2109191895 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1600 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev received representatives of the Kuwaiti National Assembly.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] President Geydar Aliyev noted during the meeting that Azerbaijan pursues a friendly and sincere policy towards all countries and thus it is interested in the development of wide-ranging ties with Kuwait. Our head of state noted that there is some resemblance in the two countries' fates. The Kuwaiti state is trying to eliminate the

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consequences of the Iraqi-Kuwaiti conflict through the influence of international organizations.

In briefing the guests on Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan, President Geydar Aliyev stated that he favors the peaceful resolution of the problem and pins his hopes on the efforts of international organizations, particularly the OSCE.

Our head of state recalled his meetings with the Kuwaiti leaders during the Soviet era and noted that it was then that he first expressed his position on the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait. The Azerbaijani president and Azerbaijan continue to oppose any occupation. In commenting on the grave consequences of wars, Geydar Aliyev noted that the Kuwaiti leadership is justified in demanding reparations for the damage caused to the Kuwaiti state.

He referred to the losses resulting from the Armenian aggression and stated that notwithstanding the occupation of more than 20 percent of our lands Armenia has not yet been recognized as an occupationist state. Our head of state indicated that Azerbaijan's just cause and objective position will eventually be defended by the international organizations and countries of the world.

President Geydar Aliyev pointed out the need to broaden cooperation between the two countries.

Salih Yusuf al-Fadlallah [as heard], head of the Kuwaiti National Assembly delegation, stressed that President Geydar Aliyev is an internationally renowned politician and noted that Azerbaijan will protect and maintain its independence and ensure its territorial integrity only thanks to the policy pursued by Geydar Aliyev. He said that the Kuwaiti state will spare no effort to help him in this endeavor. The head of the delegation said that there are great opportunities to expand ties between the two countries.

The head of the Kuwaiti delegation presented a souvenir to President Geydar Aliyev at the end of the meeting. [end recording]

### Foreign Minister Meets Kuwaitis

*NC2109194695 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1600 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Salih Yusuf al-Fadlallah, deputy head of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, and Yashar Aliyev, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, visited the martyrs mausoleum prior to the Kuwaiti delegation's meeting with President Geydar Aliyev. Prayers were said and carnations were placed on the graves.

The Kuwaiti National Assembly delegation then met with Foreign Minister Gasan Gasanov. Delegation head Salih Yusuf al-Fadlallah briefed Gasanov on Kuwait's domestic affairs and its parliamentary experience. He indicated that the expansion of multi-sided ties and the establishment of interparliamentary ties are important.

Foreign Minister Gasan Gasanov spoke about problems facing Azerbaijan as a result of Armenia's aggression. Hasanov noted that notwithstanding the occupation of more than 20 percent of our lands and the existence of more than one million refugees, Azerbaijan is interested in the peaceful resolution of the problem. However, the Armenian side is evading the talks on various pretexts. Nevertheless, Azerbaijan expects support from international organizations and the countries of the world, including Kuwait, in the peaceful resolution of the problem.

Next the sides discussed the prospects for Azerbaijani-Kuwaiti ties.

### Accord Signed With Saudi Chambers of Commerce

*LD2109214995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2104 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BAKU, Sept 21 (Interfax) — The heads of the Azerbaijani Chamber of Commerce and the Chambers of Commerce Council of Saudi Arabia signed a memorandum on mutual understanding in Baku today.

Azerbaijan and Saudi Arabia's chambers of commerce said they sought mutually beneficial economic cooperation and favored establishment of direct contacts between businessmen from the two countries. The chambers of commerce also agreed to create an investment fund whose money will be spent on developing business contacts.

Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev received the delegation of Saudi Arabia's businessmen. He said he hoped that the memorandum's signing would be followed by "practical moves for enhancing business cooperation between the two countries."

Aliyev said he was satisfied with the performance of the Nidjad Islamic humanitarian organization in Azerbaijan. Aliyev said he favored the enlargement of the organization's activities.

## Georgia

### Deputy Prime Minister Views Economic Reforms

*AU2109135195 Tbilisi AKHALI TAOBA in Georgian 15 Sep 95 p 5*

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Temur Basilia by BGI (expansion unknown) correspondent Inga Dadi-

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ani; place and date not given: "The Private Ownership of Land Should Be Intensified"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Dadiani] Many people think that this is not the right time to carry out monetary reform. Do you agree?

[Basilia] I have often stated and repeat now that the basis for monetary reform exists. What is at issue is to what extent it is justified to carry out monetary reform before the elections [scheduled for 5 November].

[Dadiani] How will these problems be resolved?

[Basilia] As I have said, the basis for monetary reform exists. However, it is one thing to create the economic basis for this and quite another to implement it in reality. As can be seen, the republic's leadership will adopt the corresponding decision during the next week.

[Dadiani] What do you mean by the economic basis for conducting reform?

[Basilia] This means that once reform has been implemented and, of course, provided that there is no change in the policy that has been conducted over the last year and a half, the lari [new Georgian currency to be brought into circulation on 2 October] will become a stable unit. The national currency is not threatened with any kind of danger. An economic basis also means that, compared with the coupon, the lari's sphere of use will be much wider. The lari will not only become a real means of payment but also a means of saving.

[Dadiani] One of the arguments presented by the opponents of reform is that 80 percent of enterprises in Georgia are idle....

[Basilia] Those who say this are dilettantes. They do not know the basic principles of economics. Unfortunately, there are such people among those who occupy high positions in the state.

[Dadiani] Let us turn to the subject of privatization. An argument presented by those opposing it is that voucher privatization will bring benefit neither to the people nor to the state. Minister of Economy Vladimir Papava also shares this view.

[Basilia] Voucher privatization has both negative and positive aspects.

[Dadiani] What positive aspects?

[Basilia] The population is learning how to deal with securities. In the future, organizations and enterprises will issue shares, bonds, and so forth on a massive scale. Through the voucher a person becomes the joint owner of an enterprise.

[Dadiani] A joint owner with just one voucher?

[Basilia] Even with one voucher. There are on average four in a family — that means four vouchers. There are also larger associations being formed.

[Dadiani] An owner is taking a certain risk when he invests his vouchers in any enterprise. Just like others, just like bigger entrepreneurs and foreign investors. Can you comment on the law on foreign investments that has just been adopted?

[Basilia] I believe that there should not exist separate laws on foreign investments. This is the result of post-Soviet mentality and thinking. It is impermissible to create specific spheres for foreign investment.

[Dadiani] What would the result of this be?

[Basilia] As a result, a local businessman will not be interested in investing money in our economy. He will go to Turkey or Greece, open a firm there, transfer his accounts, and then, as a foreign legal person, will invest his capital in Georgia. This, moreover, is understandable for, as a foreign investor, he will be entitled to special privileges.

[Dadiani] What can be done in the near future to develop business in Georgia?

[Basilia] The criminal situation has to be brought under control. A legislative base has to be created. Parliament has adopted a number of important laws but there are many more that still have to be adopted. In the first place, the private ownership of land has to be intensified.

[Dadiani] But there are many people who oppose the private ownership of land in Georgia....

[Basilia] If we are seeking to improve the economy, the private ownership of land is the primary prerequisite for this, not only from the agrarian point of view but also proceeding from the position of financial reform and the banking system. Guarantees are being created to attract foreign investors and investment.

[Dadiani] The perfection of legislation on taxation represents an integral part of all of this. In this respect, what is being done?

[Basilia] A special commission is working on introducing changes to the legislation. In a few days, Emil Sanli [name as transliterated], a representative of the IMF, will be arriving in Georgia and he will be working in this sphere along with the government, the ministries of economy and finance, the Taxation Inspectorate, and the Customs Department. We want him to meet with local entrepreneurs.

[Dadiani] Can we clarify in advance in what direction this commission will be working?

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[Basilia] Liberalizing the taxation system and perfecting the taxation administration and customs service. It is also important to annul the ruling according to which certain firms and organizations are exempt from taxation as this runs counter to the principles of economic development. We are making our entrepreneurs noncompetitive by granting them such privileges.

[Dadiani] Can you give a specific example?

[Basilia] Let's take "Coca-Cola Kavkasioni." As a result of the fact that certain firms have been exempt from taxation, they are importing the same drink and selling it at a much lower price. This is disastrous for our business.

[Dadiani] Who is exempting these firms from taxation?

[Basilia] There are various government and Parliament decrees on this.

[Dadiani] Are you, as one of the influential representatives of this government, putting your name to these decrees?

[Basilia] I try to avoid doing so.

[Dadiani] Temur Kopaleishvili, chairman of the Parliament Finance and Budget Commission, maintains that taxation policy in Georgia is formulated by that person who is carrying out economic reforms, that is to say you. Do you agree with this?

[Basilia] We should look at the law in which the powers of Parliament and the Cabinet of Ministers are formulated. It states directly that Parliament is entrusted with determining the financial and monetary and credit system and also the foundations of the taxation system. As for the Cabinet of Ministers, its functions are not stated in the law. So you can judge, according to the law, who formulates taxation policy.

[Dadiani] However, people in Georgia have for a long time become accustomed to the fact that state structures often swap functions. Kopaleishvili points out that 90 percent of the laws drawn up by the Cabinet of Ministers are adopted by Parliament.

[Basilia] This corresponds to reality, particularly in the economic sphere. If we do not count the law on foreign investment, we draw up draft laws ahead of Parliament. Unfortunately, Parliament cannot manage to examine and adopt many of these.

[Dadiani] What is the reason for this?

[Basilia] Everyone understands that Parliament is wholly preoccupied with discussing political processes. It is in the interests of certain political forces to focus attention on the latter and ignore economic laws. Parliament is charged with adopting laws so that executive power can function. However, it turns out that we ourselves are creating the legislative base.

[Dadiani] How would you assess the draft law on land that is awaiting ratification by Parliament?

[Basilia] I am aware of the last variant of this draft law. However, from what I have by told by others, the draft itself, which, unfortunately, I have not seen yet, has suffered negative changes.

[Dadiani] What changes are these?

[Basilia] I can comment on the basis of assessments made by others. Right from the start, this draft law on land was geared toward a very bureaucratic mechanism as far as the processing of documents was concerned. Finally, it became possible to remove this. As I have learned, this mechanism has been restored in the finished variant and we will not agree with such a resolution of the land question.

### Ex-Communist Chief Runs for Presidency

*AU2209111995 Tbilisi PAKTI AZRI KOMENTARI in Georgian 14 Sep 95 p 2, 3*

[Interview with Jumber Patiashvili, presidential candidate, former Georgian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, by Nino Bandeladze; place and date not given: "Jumber Patiashvili: 'The Main Thing Is Not to Which Party You Belong But That Your Aim Is To Save Georgia'"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] PAKTI AZRI KOMENTARI is continuing its tradition of inviting parliamentarians to the editorial office. Taking into account the public's great interest and requests received, our guest today is Batoni [Georgian polite form of address] Jumber Patiashvili, a member of Parliament and one of the presidential candidates.

Jumber Patiashvili was born in 1940. He graduated from Tbilisi Secondary School No. 55. He then gained entrance to the Agricultural Institute. He worked in the biophysics laboratory. He completed his postgraduate studies. He is a Candidate of Sciences. During the communist period, he held several posts in the Komsomol and party. In 1989, he headed the Amalgamated Institute of Agriculture. He has been a parliamentary deputy since 1992. He has now been nominated for the post of president. [passage omitted]

[Bandeladze] In your view, what relations should Georgia have with Russia?

[Patiashvili] I favor such relations according to which Russia understands what our interests are. One cannot

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play between two extremes. Our interest toward Russia did not emerge one, two, or more centuries ago but during the renaissance period in Georgia, that is to say, in the 12th and 13th centuries. They say that the Russians were running about in the forests at that time and we married our queen to these people. This, after all, did not happen by chance. We later married our beloved queen to the Ossetians. The question arises: Why? Is it not a fact that David the Builder [king of Georgia 1089-1125], in his time, likewise used non-Georgians to unite Georgia — some 40,000 Polovtsians settled in our country. The point is that Georgia was seeking a similar nation, one professing the same faith, in its geographical sphere. It is not possible not to have relations with Russia. Georgia has become a polygon for the north, east, and west, which have their own interests with regard to us. They take everything from us whereas we are unable to receive anything in return. Russia knows that Georgia is of strategic importance to it in the Caucasus. We should take advantage of this fact.

[Bandeladze] Batono Jumber, a certain number of parliamentarians themselves who represent so-called national forces are stating that they will not gladly welcome a victory by the former Communists. The view prevails to a certain extent among the population as well that you represent the Communist Party. As a result, some are siding with you, others are not. What can you say about this?

[Patiashvili] An initiative group arrived today and nominated me as a presidential candidate to which I have given my consent in writing. As regards my running for office on behalf of the Communist Party, this is a lie. I used to be a Communist but I have not done anything bad for my motherland. I can prove to anyone that my activities were in no way antinational. The main thing is not to which party you belong but that your aim is to save Georgia. I am an independent candidate. I can cooperate with everyone. Moreover, I think this will be useful for both sides.

[Bandeladze] Batono Jumber, Jaba Ioseliani [founder of the Mkhedrioni paramilitary organization] has been accused of being involved to a certain degree in the terrorist act of 29 August [failed attempt on the life of Shevardnadze]. The press has recently been full of gossip about an alliance between you and Jaba Ioseliani. Batoni Jaba himself, when he was in our editorial office, answered this same question as follows: "I am allied to all good people and strike a balance with those who are bad." What can you say about this?

[Patiashvili] There is a group of people whose vocation is only to do evil. I was astonished when there was talk of an alliance as I have not had any dealings with Jaba for three years now. Proceeding from this, there are no grounds at all to conclude that an alliance exists between us. The fact of the matter is that these rumors and provocations in the preelection period are designed to influence people not to vote for me. I met Jaba a little while ago at a session of Parliament and asked him about this. He denied it. Why should I be surprised that someone commissioned a book that has been published under the title "Legal Thieves" [kanonieri kurdebi] in which it is written that thieves apparently elected me first secretary and, moreover, that I was supposedly some thief's best man. In 1985-86, there was not a single thief living in Georgia. As soon as a thief appeared somewhere, the power structures already knew about this and took the appropriate measures. The publication of this book is naturally a provocation. I am taking legal action over it. [passage omitted]

[Bandeladze] It is known that, during the preelection period, candidates will remind one another of the past. If, in this respect, Shevardnadze or his supporters take advantage of what happened on 9 April [1989, when Russian soldiers killed some 20 citizens during the dispersion of a peaceful independence protest in Tbilisi, following which Patiashvili was forced to resign as Communist Party Central Committee first secretary], what will you reaction be?

[Patiashvili] I am ready to answer any questions relating to any issues. I do not think I have done anything that can be used to discredit me. If they remind me of what happened on 9 April, let them do so. I don't know what my reaction will be. I haven't thought about it.

[Bandeladze] Do you have your own team?

[Patiashvili] There are healthy forces with which I have been cooperating and will continue to cooperate. I have in mind the struggle for the unity of Georgia. Party affiliation is excluded in this struggle. It should be said that, in general, Georgia is not strong as far as parties are concerned.

[Bandeladze] If you are elected president, how will you resolve the problem regarding the autonomies [Abkhazia, South Ossetia]?

[Patiashvili] Today, we cannot abolish the autonomies as, to all intents and purposes, we have lost them. We first have to get them back, then we have to strengthen the state, and only then can we start talking about their abolition.

[Bandeladze] What do you think about the division of the country into territories?

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[Patiashvili] I am categorically opposed to this. There should be self-administration but not along such lines. We are not ready for territorial division and any hasty action in this respect will definitely bring us bad results.

[Bandeladze] Irreversible processes are taking place in Georgia. No matter what happens and no matter how events develop, you will not withdraw your candidature, will you?

[Patiashvili] Certainly not. I will fight to the end.

[Bandeladze] According to one version, the terrorist act of 29 August was linked to Russia's desire to create disorder in Georgia at a time when we have to resolve the problem concerning the oil pipeline [from the Caspian Sea]. What can you say about this?

[Patiashvili] I do not agree with this view. One can generalize about everything. Russia has its own pipeline and it is in its interests to have a stable situation in Georgia.

[Bandeladze] How would you assess Shevardnadze's activities?

[Patiashvili] I cannot assess his activities positively. [passage omitted]

[Bandeladze] Batono Jumber, it is well known that Shevardnadze has changed his way of thinking: He was a Communist and has become a democrat and has even been baptized.... You had the chance to work with him during the communist period? Was he ever a democrat during his time as first secretary?

[Patiashvili] I would have been unable to cooperate with him had he been a despot.

[Bandeladze] What can you say about the credit policy that has been implemented?

[Patiashvili] I am categorically opposed to such reforms. When we receive credits, we should purchase things that people need and not things that they cannot acquire. The credit we got from Turkey was incorrectly distributed. With the credit we received from China we imported tractors that were so expensively priced that those who really needed them could not afford them. Medicines in Georgia are incredibly expensive. At the same time, we could prepare medicines using folk remedies, such medicines as require less chemicals; these would be cheap to buy and would bring some relief to the population. Today, there is more hunger in Georgia than anywhere else. The slogan of the Ciller [Turkish prime minister] administration is: More to the people and less to the state. We have a different slogan in Georgia today: Nothing to the people, more to the state. That is ruinous.

[Bandeladze] Batono Jumber, in your view, how can we revive the economy?

[Patiashvili] The main thing is to achieve stability and conduct reforms correctly and not to approach matters in the way we used to.

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